

# RPRISE IN LEGISLATURE

## Reversed Its Position Relative to Insurance Companies.

## SENATORS CHALLENGED

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or Parks Declared That Those  
ctly Interested in Mining  
Could Not Vote on That  
Section.

Gazette.  
March 12.—This day was one of the state house and when the members of both houses were in session, wondering "where we are," we surprised itself and the members by killing the Martin bill on the tax on insurance com-  
pate and it also created a war of words between Senator Taylor who was in the chair, and the author of the protest. Senator Taylor ruled that the document was out of order while the senate was in the committee of the whole. Parks strenuously objected to this holding, but finally yielded and introduced it later today.

to 2 1/2 per cent. of their mines, while Senator Parks' senate by presenting a just those numbers of the are interested in mining on the mining sections in the bill. He claims that their be unconstitutional.

When the mining section on the Martin bill was being. This measure passed on second reading a few days only eight votes recorded and today it was defeated as

Sen. Burwell, Cunningham, Hinkel, Fall, Hart, Heartz, nedy, Lyttle, Manion, Mordith, O'Connell, Park, y, Schweigert, Sprague, n, McLeod, McLaughlin, n, Ballinger, Bartsels, Bollinger, Bradley, Carey, Carr, Chisholm, Davis, Dickerson, Eads, Garvin, Gordon, Harris, Hays, n, Lorber, Lubers, Madden, n, Morris, Oniz, Pitschke, y, Sanchez, Smith, Taylor, n, and 38

congress (Larimer, Ba-

Whitlaw, member of those who changed the law during the time which began the two votes, explained that the bill was introduced by seeking to reimburse the flat tax in bill against the insurance and that this measure would then against the insurance companies who had today contended that while they placed a flat tax against companies in the revenue bill, however that it was only temporary and might not remain there. He said that the revenue bill daily and that assured that any section will insisted upon the passage with the understanding that the bill would add to the tax insurance companies, a compromise reached. Their appeals were in vain, and the bill was

He said the word locality might mean, within the immediate neighborhood, and that unproductive property within the immediate neighborhood of the Portland and other large mines could be undervalued. He said that the amendment prevailed there would be scores of non-producing mines in Cripple Creek which would pay more than the producing mines. He argued that the non-producing mines has calls for more expenditures of money than the average of non-producing claims that do not adjoin producing mines. He contended that the sale of the non-producing claim did not always reflect its true value. He said that in Teller county a peculiar condition existed which under the law would value non-producing claims higher than the same kind of property in any other county. He said that the county assessors from the assessors of different counties showing that the non-producing claims

Mr. chairman of the commissioning and insurance, which presented the bill to the commission, he recommended that it be passed for the bill on every stage. He said he wished to be

The house had voted to abolish insurance companies from the non-productive claims, while in Teller county the discrimination would be against them. He quoted extensively from a letter from the Teller county attorney sustaining his views. He used a number of statistics showing the val-

but when the House examined the evidence, it was found that there was no evidence that it only just that there might be raised as taxes had been on every other moneyed man. Sprague was amazed at the evidence and was surprised. The surprise occurred late in 1900. When the mining seceded, Senator Parks of Idaho filed his protest which affected the mining industry. He filed, Newell, Rose and Sel-

The protest is as follows:  
 Colo., March 12, A. D. 1902.  
 Assigned, Fred W. Parks, a  
 the state senate of Colorado,  
 rests against Senators S. I.  
 uel V. Newell, W. S. Buck-  
 aldewidge, Thomas Appen-

one or any or either of them, section 51 to 54 inclusive, of the bill No. 1, known as the Parks bill, and this protest is filed to the voting of said senate upon the second reading or one of said sections 51 to 54 and the undersigned hereby

files this protest against said named senators voting on the passage of the coal passage house bill No. 1, and for said protest assigns the following reasons, to wit:

Said senators and each and every one of them do not have a personal and direct interest in said sections 81 to 84 of the revenue bill, the validity of the revenue bill. He said Senator Parks had no more right to file a protest against the mining men voting on the mining section when they happened to be interested in mining properties than had anyone else the right to file a protest against the stockmen under similar conditions. He was

of said house bill No. 1; and by the opinion that if the position taken by Mr. Parks was tenable, then the law was unconstitutional whether the protest was filed or not, and if the mining men were not allowed to vote on the mining section because they owned mines, the same argument could be

either owners of mining property in the state of Colorado, undeveloped, or are holders of a mining company, or in companies in the state of Colorado superintending or managing mining property situated in the state of Colorado, brought against every senator owning property of any kind when the mode of taxation on such property was being discussed. He held that this contention if carried to the end would exclude every tax-paying member of the assembly, excepting only the revenue bill.

## SENATE REPORT ON CHINESE EXCLUSION

By Associated Press.  
Washington, March 12.—The senate committee on immigration today agreed to report the Chinese exclusion bill, known as the Mitchell-Kahn measure.

It is substantially the same as the modified bill submitted by the Pacific coast committee, only a few verbal corrections having been made. A point which occasioned much consideration by the committee was whether or not the

which he is a member and vote thereon."

Respectfully submitted,

"Fred W. Parks,  
the First Senatorial Dis-  
trict, El Paso County, Colorado.  
the clerk of senate at

the committee was whether or not Chinese should be excluded from the Philippines or whether the whole proposition should be left to the Philippine commission.

The committee agreed to retain the provision of absolute exclusion, taking the ground that the United States

s 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, Fred W. Parks." wanted to retain the Philippines for the Filipinos, and that the latter were as much opposed to the admission of Chinese as were the Americans.











Late Operations in the  
Western Oil District

# Grand Valley Oil Fields

Reported for the Gazette  
By E. H. Carrington.

Westward, Ho!" is now the cry of the oil seekers.

The Grand Valley oil fields, lying between Rifle and Grand Junction, are the scene of investing capitalists today. The possibilities of these fields are growing as the weeks go by, and the distance from the centers of the state, these fields have had but little attention paid to them, while the crowds have gone to points more easy of access.

Now, however, the Grand Valley district is beginning to receive the attention which is its due. Quickly the work has been going on and little has been said, but shrewd men who know what they are about have had their agents at work out there, and the result is shown in the derricks which are now going up as fast as the timbers can be secured.

Debeque is still the center of interest in the western slope of fields but Parachute and Rifle are looking forward to the day when they, with Debeque, will be big oil towns of the great state of Colorado. The skeptical man may say that these towns are indulging in day dreams, but that is what happened in 1893 when the Cripple Creek excitement first began. Old Joe Wagoner was called a crank, but this "crank" discovered the greatest gold lode on earth. Joe Swan, of Debeque, has been called "a crank on oil" for some time until he persuaded some Denver and Salt Lake men to make a venture. Joe is now being called "The Bob Wagoner of the Grand Valley Oil Field."

There has been talk of oil in that section of the state for years. There are evidences of oil to be found everywhere, and the idea of prospecting the field was often discussed in earlier days. Joe Swan had this idea and determined to carry it out. With the persistence that wins, he kept on calling it until his townsmen called him "a crank on oil," but he gained his point and has demonstrated that his views are not entirely erroneous.

What Joe Swan and others believed, and have believed for many years, is now a fact beyond question. There is oil in the Grand valley. One well, yes, two wells have proved this, and more will be put down as fast as possible to determine just how much oil there is there.

Debeque is not oil crazy. There is no excitement over there that there is in Colorado Springs. The Debequeites have confidence in their field and are waiting patiently for the results of development. In Parachute and Rifle, the same conditions prevail.

That the Grand valley oil fields will prove to be one of the greatest wonders of a state prolific of wonderful things is the one expectation of all. And it may be fulfilled.

The geological formations which prevail in and around Debeque, and which have been discussed in these columns before, are to be found at Parachute and Rifle. Oil rock is to be found on the surface at any of these towns. There appear to be mountains of this inflammable rock. Oil makes its appearance on the water. Nearly every known indication of oil is to be found in that section.

It takes time to develop a field in any country but it requires a longer time out here because of the difficulty in getting timbers and drilling machinery. This explains why at Debeque, where oil was struck in the first well last January, there are now but two drilling wells. Companies which order machinery a month ago are still waiting for it. But while the other companies have been waiting, the Debeque Oil & Development company and the Buckeye Oil & Gas company have been steadily at work.

As stated in these columns a short time ago, the Swan well, also known as the Debeque No. 1 well, of the Debeque Oil & Development company, has ceased off its flow of oil and has started to go down deeper, believing that with greater depth a larger flow would be secured. Before casing off, the company tested the pumping capacity of its well at the 630-foot point and found it to be 10 barrels a day. This well is now down to a depth of 730 feet, and expects to encounter another flow of oil soon. In this expectation, the company is reaming out the hole so as to be ready to insert the casing should oil be struck again. The indications are very favorable for another good flow of the petroleum within the next 50 or 100 feet.

The Buckeye well is across the river, about half a mile south of the town. The operators at this well have encountered many difficulties but are at last, it would appear, to be rewarded with success. When the present depth was reached, some little time ago, there was a cave-in of the well and the tools were lost. The tools were found after considerable work but owing to the weight of the dirt and water above them it was a difficult matter to pull them out. This was accomplished, however, last Sunday, and the company is now hauling out the matter which has caved in and will then case off a flow of oil water which was struck some time ago. Just before the cave-in the drill entered the oil formation and a flow of the precious fluid was struck. How large this flow is could not be estimated at the time because of the salt water above. It is confidently believed at Debeque that the Buckeye well has oil at its present depth and the work of hauling out the rock and dirt and casing off the water will be watched with interest. This well is about a mile and a quarter from the Swan well and is on the other side of the river.

There are two more derricks up in the Debeque field. The Blaine company, Colorado Springs concern in which R. P. Davis, J. M. Parker and E. A. Sunderlin are interested, has a

derrick erected near the school house about three-quarters of a mile east of the Swan well. This company has had to wait for its drilling machinery but it arrived last Sunday. The work of installing it was started at once and the company expected to begin drilling last Friday.

B. Clark Wheeler of Aspen, who is at the head of the Colorado Fuel & Oil company, has erected a derrick about two miles east of the town. He has had a plant of machinery on route to this derrick from the Webster park country

in the Florence oil belt. There has been considerable delay on account of bad roads over which the machinery had to be hauled. The outfit is expected daily and will be put in place at once.

The Grand Valley company, another Colorado Springs concern in which Messrs. Davis, Parker and Sunderlin are interested, is probably the next company to put up a derrick. This derrick will go up as soon as drilling commences on the Blaine.

The Blair-McMullen Oil company, of the name of a big concern controlled by

Joshua Winchester, the well-known Cripple Creek mining man. This company owns 4,000 acres of land north and east of the town. Mr. Winchester has five drilling outfits ordered and on their way to the field. The company will commence drilling as soon as these arrive and can be put in place. They should reach Debeque this week.

The Full Dinner Pail company, a Colorado Springs concern which has secured land from the Debeque Oil & Development company, is expected to erect two derricks on plots of ground north-

west and west of the town. Edwin Arkell & Company are interested in this company.

Alfred Brown and others, interested in the Oil Well Supply company, are planning to erect a derrick three miles south of town and the Kubeza Oil company, a Salt Lake concern, has property about five miles down the river from Debeque where they will drill for oil.

Probably the biggest concern in the Debeque field is the Debeque Townsite, Oil & Development company, in which

Colorado Springs capital is interested. This is one of the Colorado Securities company's concerns, and owns in all some 1,500 acres of oil lands around Debeque and 13 town lots in Debeque. The company's representative in the field is Mr. Richard Reelock, an experienced oil man from Pennsylvania, who is well known in this city and in the Cripple Creek district where he was interested before going to Debeque.

At Parachute there is little doing at present but there will be big things going on in the near future. The one well

which was started near that town has suspended operations. It was found that the hole was too small and there were complications with the owners of the land on which the well was being drilled. It is probable that the company, a Kansas City concern, will pull up stakes there and try their luck somewhere else in that field.

Joshua Winchester has been at work in and around Parachute as well as at Debeque and on Wednesday of last week he and his agents closed, at Glenwood, a deal for 3,000 acres of oil lands. This land is all in one large plot in the form of a "V" with the center of the town of Parachute as the bottom of the "V." It extends up Parachute creek and up the river. Three wells are to be put down as soon as the timbers and machinery can be got onto the ground. Mr. A. A. McKnight is representing Mr. Winchester's interests in this section and will superintend the sinking of the wells.

No operations have commenced as yet at Rifle, but the delay is caused by the inability to get timber and drilling machinery. There are four companies intending to operate in the Rifle part of the big field. One derrick is up and the timber for another arrived in the town of Rifle last Monday.

The first well to be drilled in this field will doubtless be the B. Clark Wheeler well at Morgan's station, the eating house station of the stage road, situated about 12 miles from Rifle. Mr. Clark has his derrick up and expects the machinery very soon. His outfit is coming from Steamboat Springs where it has been used in sinking a hole.

The Rifle Consolidated company is a Colorado Springs concern in which R. P. Davis, E. A. Sunderlin, J. M. Parker and others are interested. The company is incorporated and has money in the treasury and is ready to commence drilling operations. The lumber for its first derrick is already on the ground and will be put together this week. This company owns 2,500 acres of land south of the river and adjoining the townsite north of town.

The Denver and Book Cliff Oil company is the next largest concern in the Rifle field. It is composed of Denver and Rifle men and is now waiting for its drilling outfit. It will sink several holes.

The Newcastle Oil company composed of Newcastle people is getting ready to sink a hole at Antlers, four miles up the river from Rifle.

The Grand valley field is in what may be termed the waiting stage at present. "Waiting—A drilling outfit is the cry all over the field. Machinery and lumber have been ordered for weeks and the time has passed very slowly for those who are anxious to penetrate into the ground to see what is under the surface. It is hoped by each company that the next freight train will bring its outfit, but the supply people seem to be swamped by the orders from the Colorado field. Boulder got her orders in first and as Boulder is not yet supplied, the Grand valley field may have to wait a few weeks longer.

In the meantime the oil men are watching developments at the Swan and Buckeye wells in Debeque, and are telling new-comers about formations and indications of oil. That the indications are there, there is no question. And over that section of the state, oil makes its appearance on the river water and in springs. There are some oily springs near Rifle. At Debeque, both wells have encountered the oil sand and this is said to be the only place in the state where the oil sand proper is encountered. Authorities on the subject state that the Debeque field, which is now widened into the Grand valley field, gives promise of being one of the great oil fields of the country. The presence of the oil sand there is taken as a first-class indication. At Florence there is none of the sand and none of it has yet been encountered at Boulder. The oil sand at Debeque lies just as it does in the Pennsylvania oil fields, with the blue shale, or oil rock, just above it.

Business conditions in the Grand valley are beginning to feel the effect of the oil excitement, though there is marked absence of anything resembling a boom at Debeque, Parachute or Rifle. The price of realty in each of these towns has gone up. Rifle is the largest of the three towns and shows more life and more interest in the oil excitement than does Debeque or Parachute. Rifle is a live hustling little town and is pushing forward rapidly.

Debeque has not changed much since oil was first struck. It is a small place with poor accommodations which makes it uncomfortable for those who go there to look over the field. A new two-story building is under construction, it is said, and there will doubtless be considerable more building in the next month or two. More building will be necessary when the town begins to feel the effect of the striking of oil, as it is sure to feel it as soon as the engines commence to throb in different parts of the field.

Oil is the topic of conversation everywhere in this section. The residents of the different towns seem to realize that the signs and indications are flattering. And indeed they are, for there is no mistaking the formation of the country and the other indications. They are all there and are more prevalent than at either Boulder or Florence. Whether the formations will go back on themselves is the only question.

Wait a few weeks until drilling is going on in good shape and then something interesting may be expected from that section of the state. The Grand valley field will bear watching.

palm you may have to boast of and with easier culture. I am not in the plant selling business this year, but if any reader of the Gazette would like to have such a house plant to remind him of the land of flowers and will write me, I will send one or two good-sized plants by mail, all ready to set in a tub, which, if directions are followed, will give them something to add to the charm of the home and delight the palate, some time next year. The cost of plant and postage will be 25 cents per plant. As an ornament they are equal to any palm grown. Try one.

They will not grow, of course, you know. On Pike's Peak's crown of endless snow; But in the warmth of summer glow, From sunshine (and the breeze) will show That even in Colorado

The luscious pineapple will grow.

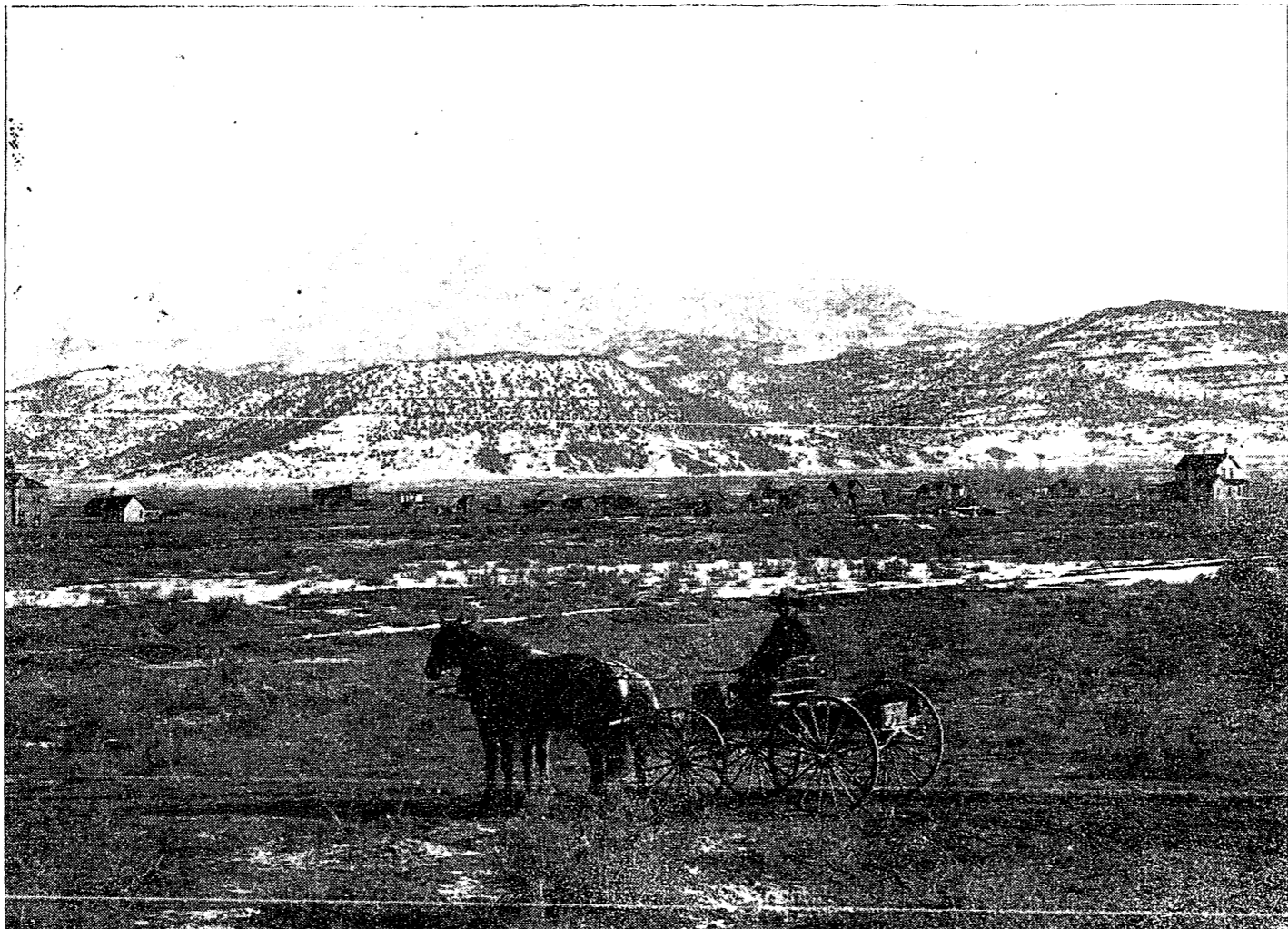
W. E. Pabor.

Pabor Lake, Fla.

It is said that no musical work has aided so materially the cause of charity as Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah."—(March Ladies' Home Journal.)

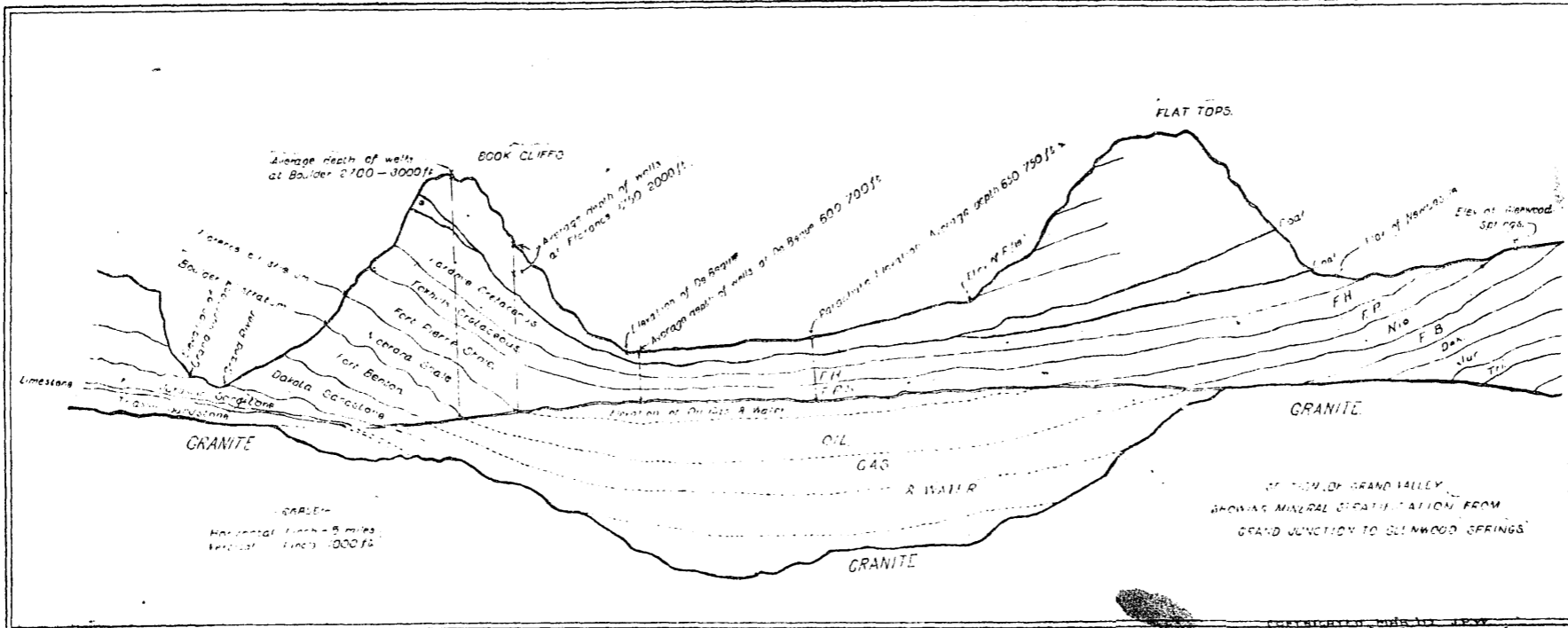
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When bullet or sword-thrust hushes the breath of one upon the face of battle, the heart of some woman is also wounded.—(March Ladies' Home Journal.)



DEBEQUE, COLORADO.

Metropolis of Colorado's Western Oil Field. The Buckeye Derrick May be Seen Just at the Rear of the Brick Block in Left Center While the Swan Well is Located Only a Short Distance from the Wagon in the Foreground.



## Pineapple Culture

A Florida Specialty.

MY FORMER letter on pineapples was a general one and touched only the barest of the subject. I have now, however, a more detailed account of the culture, character of soil, etc. So small a section of the United States, outside of "our possessions," is adapted to the growing of the "fruit of the gods," as some writer has termed it, that some account of it may be of interest to Gazette readers, and, indeed, grow pineapples, but only in greenhouse and conservatory.

The muck lands and hummocks and shell lands of Florida are not suitable. The poorest kind of land, known as "barren oak and high sand hill pine lands," is the best. This may seem strange, but it is unquestionably true. I am on a piece of high land, where one can go 100 feet and find only what is commonly called sand, but which grows pine (not pineapple) trees eight feet high, measuring two feet at times in diameter; where the oak of generous growth can be found, and the shade 50 feet away from the trunk. These facts show that where such forest growth can be found, there is surely some plant food in the yellow soil which, aided by a generous application of nitrogen, ammonia and potash, will produce fruits of all kinds, of which the pineapple is chief.

First, as to the land itself. Choice tracts partly bordering lovely fresh water lakes such as I have already described in these columns can be had in subdivisions; in 10 and 20-acre tracts at an advance of about 50 per cent. Covered with high pine trees, an undergrowth of black jack, turkey oak and saw palmetto, the cost of clearing is double and treble the cost of the land itself. But as this adds to the value, it is not lost. Cleared land can be set down as worth at least \$25 per acre and generally about \$30.

Ground being all ready, the posts for shedding are set in the early spring, held together by 2x4-inch timber on top, six feet from the ground. The slats for the roof are made of inch thick boards, three or four inches wide, laid east and west so the sun can have good play on the plants. These strips are not set close, but have a space between equal to the width of the slats. Some nail these down as a permanent cover; others connect them with wire in such a way that they can be rolled over and leave the entire space between the posts—set eight feet apart—open to the rain, the dew, the sunshine and the air. I am inclined to think the latter the better method.

The pinery is now ready for the plants. The main season is when the summer rains begin as the sands readily absorb the moisture, the plants thereby getting all they require. But for home use, they can be set at any time. The slip, or sucker, is made ready for planting by stripping off some of its outer leaves so as to leave three to five inches of solid stalk; the end cut squarely off and set in the ground in rows 22 or 24 inches wide, and 18 or 20 inches apart in the row.

A second clearing is next in order, in the starting of a pinery. Roots of weeds, displaced by the plow, should be carefully raked out, by hand, in order that future cultivation may be by a scuffle hoe only, since using the

common hoe would be apt to cut the tiny roots of the pineapple that run close to the surface and in every direction. The scuffle hoe, projected in front of the laborer, skims the surface of the ground and clips the weeds at an early stage of their growth.

During the rainy season a specially prepared fertilizer for growth in the plant is used, made of cotton seed meal and tobacco dust in equal proportions, and which contains four to five per cent. of ammonia, two per cent. phosphoric acid and three to five per cent. of potash; this is an excellent formula to use on plants when first set out and for the first season, giving a monthly application, beginning May or June, for three months, when it is advisable to let plants harden up for the winter or rather the cold months at the end of and beginning of the year.

In the fall—I am writing now as to the establishment of a new pinery—the north side of the structure is closely boarded up, the east, west and south, only about half way from the ground up and what might be called shutters, of a size for easy handling and movable, are put from the close boarded sides to the roof. They are made thus so they can be taken down during the day and where there is no fear of intensely cold weather such as dopes in December, January and February after any severe storm or blizzard that may have occurred in a north and west, sending its blast of frosty air and chilly winds down upon the gulf states with more or less severe effect. By the first of March these shutters can be laid away until the first of December.

Pinerias established by the first of July, if set to suckers 12 to 20 inches

in size, will fruit in the fall and winter of the second year. I have fruited them, in tubs, 10 months by forcing and extra care and fertilization. The second season a different fertilizer is used, composed of pure ground bone, dried blood, castor pomace and high-grade sulphate of potash. In this the ammonia is four to six, phosphoric acid four to six and potash seven to nine per cent. The latter being the essential requisite to fruit growth.

"Wouldst have abundant crops reward thy toil. And till thy barns, oh tiller of the soil? Then ever keep in mind this maxim true: Feed well the land and 'twill in turn feed you."

is as true in pineapple and fruit culture as on the farm.

During the second season, as in the first, the application of fertilizers is given three or four times, at intervals of one month. Cultivation is done just afterward, so that the fine flour can assimilate with the soil; though a shower or two will readily send it down within reach of the roots.

As to varieties. Seven years ago the Red Spanish was the only one planted for market. Grown in the open air, 10,000 to the acre, a plantation of an acre or two yielded a good income to the grower. The writer had 100,000 growing for non-resident owners in the summer of 1894 that would have fruited the follow-

ing year had not the unprecedented freeze of the following winter found them wholly unprotected. Had they been shodded, one year's sales would have paid the extra cost and the structure good for a number of years to come. Wisdom comes through experience. Now shodded pinerias are the only ones known in Florida except it may be on the small keys (islands) that skirt its lower eastern and southern coast.

With this change came a change also as to variety. Now the Smooth Cayenne is the leading market variety, though there are eight or nine others. Lacking the spiny-edged leaves that characterize the Puerto Rico, Abakku, Golden Queen, Sugar Leaf, etc., it has thereby become the favorite with growers, but not for this feature alone; to its flavor, its juiciness, its size are to be added its shipping qualities, permitting it to stand transportation to distant markets.

Another point is of interest. Not being grown in the best, rich lands of the West India islands, but in the close-grained, well-drained sandy lands of the lower Florida peninsula, they have a firmness and solidity that is never seen in those that are found coming from these islands. There is nothing flabby about the Florida pineapple.

Did you ever try to raise a few in a greenhouse or conservatory? They grow as easily and readily in a tub as any

pineapple you may have to boast of and with easier culture. I am not in the plant selling business this year, but if any reader of the Gazette would like to have such a house plant to remind him of the land of flowers and will write me, I will send one or two good-sized plants by mail, all ready to set in a tub, which, if directions are followed, will give them something to add to the charm of the home and delight the palate, some time next year. The cost of plant and postage will be 25 cents per plant. As an ornament they are equal to any palm grown. Try one.

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# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## REFORM IN SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

ON FEBRUARY 13 the national house of representatives passed House Joint Resolution No. 41, which provides for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was indorsed unanimously by the committee that reported it, and the opposition to it in the house was so slight that there was no serious discussion of it and the vote was taken without a roll call, the speaker merely declaring that it had received the necessary two-thirds in its favor. This resolution is worded the same as that which had been previously passed by the house and ignored by the senate. In presenting the resolution for final passage, Mr. Corliss (Republican), of Michigan, who had charge of the measure, said:

"Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to discuss this joint resolution. This resolution is almost identical with the resolutions adopted in the forty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses. I have personally discussed it on the floor of the house. It is well known to all of the members, and I will content myself with the reiteration of the remarks of our distinguished speaker in the fifty-fifth congress when he said that this was a measure demanded by the American people, and that the members of this house, representing directly the people, should pass this measure and continue to pass it, and knock upon the doors of the senate until it listens to the voice of the people."

Nevertheless, there is too much reason to believe that the present senate will prove as deaf to the popular demand as previous senates have been. The joint resolution has been referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and there it is likely to remain.

There is, however, a way in which the reluctance of the senate to change the methods of electing its members can be overcome. The Constitution wisely provides that upon application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Such resolutions have already been adopted by nearly the required number of legislatures, one of the latest to do so being that of Nebraska. This Nebraska resolution was presented to the national house of representatives on the day following the passage of the joint resolution above referred to, and in accordance with the usual custom a circular message was also sent to the legislatures of the other states informing them of the action of the Nebraska legislature, and this message was received in Denver a few days ago. Colorado is, as we are informed, one of the states that have already adopted such a resolution for a constitutional convention.

The facts here stated show sufficiently that the movement in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is no longer partisan or sectional. It is, as Mr. Corliss said, a measure demanded by the American people. The only obstacle in the way of its accomplishment is the stubborn opposition of the United States senate, many of whose members could never have reached their present position under a system different from the one now in force, while the theoretical argument in favor of the continuance of the plan of election by state legislatures comes from those who distrust the people and are ever desirous of keeping the public power in the hands of a clique or coterie which may be influenced to do something else than what is desired by the people at large.

## BEET SUGAR STATISTICS.

SOME recent statistics published by the department of agriculture are of local as well as general interest.

The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season of 1901-2 has aggregated 35,000 tons. There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902, including plants at Greeley, Eaton and Fort Collins, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

The number and aggregate capital of the present and prospective plants by states include the following:

Arizona, two, \$1,500,000.
California, five, \$3,200,000.
Colorado, seven, \$5,000,000.
Idaho, one, \$500,000.
Montana, one, \$500,000.
Oregon, one, \$500,000.
Utah, three, \$2,500,000.
Wyoming, two, \$1,500,000.

These figures show the rapid growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and they also indicate very clearly that Colorado has already assumed the position of leadership in this industry. It will be noticed that Colorado now has a larger number of factories than any other state, and this in spite of the fact that it was one of the latest to engage in sugar-making. The figures presented substantiate the statement made some time ago that Colorado-grown beets contain a larger amount of sugar than those of any other state.

It would be especially unfortunate and foolish in the face of such a showing to adopt any measure that would endanger so promising an industry as this. The sugar beet is grown by free labor, it is grown under conditions that tend towards a high state of civilization, and social organization. It is an industry that can be made a part of our industrial system without harm or danger to any one, and with important benefits to the sections chiefly concerned and the nation at large. The Republican policy of protection could not find a better opportunity than is offered by the sugar beet industry, and no more serious mistake could be made at the present time than to deny protection to this industry under any kind of an excuse.

The beet sugar growers have a right to expect favorable treatment from the Republican party, and from the United States government, and the figures presented both by the local authorities and the national government abundantly support their claims.

Some rather interesting changes in military commands are expected in the near future. The present commander of the Department of the Lakes is General Otis, who will retire on account of the age limit on the 25th of the present month. General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at Omaha has been assigned temporarily to the Department of the Department of the Lakes in addition to his own command. It is stated that General MacArthur, now stationed at Denver, will be transferred to Chicago as soon as his successor can be selected, and a Gazette special from Washington says that the present plan is to appoint General Fred Funston to the command of the Department of the Colorado.

## A CRIME AGAINST THE NATION.

THERE does not appear to be any danger that this republic will suffer through the lack of someone to maintain the negative on any question under discussion. In even so simple a matter as the protection of the president from the assault of anarchists, a senator is willing to make himself conspicuous by opposing a law which seems reasonable to 99 out of every 100 Americans, regardless of party.

Senator Bacon's idea is that the president is no better before the law than any other American citizen and therefore there ought not to be made any law which puts him on a different footing from anyone else.

But the president is exposed to unusual danger because he is the president. If Garfield had not been entrusted by his fellow countrymen with the arduous duties of the presidency, including the selection and appointment of many thousands of government officials at home and abroad, he would have been safe from the bullet of the assassin. No one would have killed Garfield on account of individual hatred, because he was a good, peaceful and kindly man. The assault made upon him was due entirely to his official acts, done in the discharge of his official duties. So with President McKinley, the blow which ended his life was aimed not at the individual, for his generous, kindly and honorable character would have exempted him even from the hatred of the anarchist, but it was aimed at the official head of the nation, the representative of the law against which anarchy has declared its warfare.

It is only fair and right, then, that the people should enact special laws to protect the president from the special danger to which he is exposed as the representative of the people, and that they should provide proper punishment for the violation of those laws.

It is also true that the evil resulting from an attack upon the president is much greater and more far-reaching in its consequences than comes from an assault upon a private citizen. The interruption of our governmental affairs, the change of national policy, the disturbance of our entire business and industrial world, are some of the things that would be likely to come from the assassination of the president, and such things as these are among the objects of such crimes. Deplorable as the death of any private citizen might be, it could not possibly entail the serious consequences to the whole nation that might easily come from the death of the president. For these two reasons, therefore, if for no others, it is entirely proper that a law should be enacted by congress making the assassination of the president of the United States a different crime under the law from a murderous attack upon a private citizen. It is a different crime, in fact, and a much more serious one.

## UNNECESSARY FEAR.

SO much has been said and written lately about the danger of tuberculosis and the necessity for the observance of proper sanitary precautions on the part of those affected by this disease and their associates, that there is danger of a wrong idea in the public mind that may lead to regrettable consequences.

Dr. John Inglis, well known in this city, recently wrote a communication to the Journal of the American Medical Association in which he said:

The recent agitation in California shows a growing tendency to make the life of a tuberculosis patient miserable. It is said to be done in the interests of the people and for the good of the states that are to bar these unhappy victims. But in fact it is due to nothing less than what may be called tuberculosisophobia. Physicians are to a great extent responsible for this. There are too many exaggerated statements about the contagiousness of tuberculosis. Here is a city built up almost entirely by its fame as a health resort for lung patients; also because no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of people in Colorado who came for their health, have regained it and taken up permanent residence, who now advocate the passage of laws restricting others from regaining their health in the same way. A young man from the east went to New Mexico over a year ago. He arrived in a town where he found the people so afraid of a consumptive that it was with the greatest difficulty he secured boarding, and he was unable to find a place in the town where he could rent a room permanently. Disheartened and discouraged he turned eastward again, only to die. Such fear is nothing short of criminal. It seems to me that the medical profession at least should be the friend of the sick. Even consumptives are entitled to some rights.

The plan suggested of isolating them in colonies like lepers is both inhuman and uncalculated for. If there is anything depressing to the mental condition of a consumptive it is in being thrown into constant contact with so many other in his own state. Whatever may be the legal right of a state to shut the citizens of other states out from its natural advantages (though we doubt the legality of it) there can be no question about the inhumanity of such a law.

Any physician knows that tuberculosis is neither contagious nor infectious as the ordinary layman understands those terms. Yet we meet with people who will walk a block out of their way to keep from passing one of these poor victims. A few days ago I was called to see a man who works at one of the hotels in this city. He had a severe cold and an accompanying cough. His first question was: "Do you think I could have caught consumption?" I inquired how. "Well," he said, "there were some men stopping here who had it." I found out that the men referred to had stopped at the hotel over night, and my patient had an idea he might have taken it from them as he would smallpox. No word but "panic" expresses the present attitude toward this disease in some quarters.

Dr. Inglis speaks approvingly of Colorado Springs as a place where no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet even here instances might be cited where wholly unnecessary hardship and wrong have been inflicted because of unreasonable and unscientific fear.

There is need of better and more exact public knowledge upon this subject.

It is not surprising that Japan should feel extraordinary pleasure in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. Its conclusion not only makes it possible for Japan to continue the struggle against Russian aggression in northern China in a way that was not possible before, but it raises Japan in dignity as a nation to a degree never before attained by her. So far, however, the Japanese seem to realize the necessity for bearing themselves with dignity under the circumstances, and thus far the British have had no cause to be ashamed of their new ally.

## SUGAR AND MORALS.

THE ALACRITY with which eastern sentimentalists are ready to sacrifice western sugar interests to pay the "moral duty" to Cuba, reminds one of the willingness with which Artemus Ward offered his wife's relations on the altar of his country. Some of the people and many of the newspapers of the east are evidently willing to go to any lengths to convince the Cubans that we love them as our own, so long as no eastern interests are injured thereby.

Also we are expected to admit that the demand of the western sugar growers is selfish and immoral, and that we of the west ought to be not only willing but eager to be offered up for the benefit of eastern trade and manufactures. The fact that the Republican party is committed to the policy of protection and that specific and definite promises have been made to the sugar beet growers is entirely overlooked.

Now so far as the question of morals is concerned it does not seem that it is any worse for the people of the west to advocate and to work for something that very greatly concerns their business interests than it is for the people of the east to try to get the Cuban tariff lowered in order that they may buy sugar a little cheaper and have a little larger market for their manufactures. But it certainly is a question of considerable moral importance whether the Republican party and the Republican administration is going to keep its word towards the western beet growers and the western sugar makers, and protect them from cheap tropical labor, as it expressly agreed to do.

If the country has a moral duty towards Cuba that has not already been discharged a dozen times over, let it meet the obligation honorably, but let it not be made an excuse for violating promises to our own citizens. Let the nation not put itself in the attitude of wrongfully taking money from the west in order to be generous in its charity towards Cuba.

## PUEBLO.

NO one can count himself to be acquainted with what is going on in the state unless he is conversant with the progress at Pueblo. In no other part of the state are such large sums of money being spent in ways that are directly productive of immediate results. As a result of the improvements and additions inaugurated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company there is not only an immense increase in the pay roll of that corporation and its business, but every class of business and industry in the city feels the impetus and is making rapid strides forward.

A little folder recently issued by one of the leading business houses of that city gives in succinct form some of the main facts in relation to the city and what is being accomplished by it, and the facts therein stated are of sufficient interest and importance to warrant their reproduction here.

Pueblo, Colorado, is 120 miles south of Denver; 625 miles west of Kansas City; 4,672 feet altitude; estimated population, 45,000; death rate, 9 1/2 per 1,000; five railroad systems; largest earning station on the D. & R. G.; third on the Santa Fe; 10,000,000 tons of freight handled in 1901; \$13,000,000 paid for freight; 97,000 cattle received at stock yards; 73,000 sheep; 21,000 hogs; 16,500 wage earners in the city; \$13,300,000 pay roll; 220 manufacturers; did a business of \$45,000,000 in 1901; 32 wholesale and jobbing houses, their trade reaching \$8,000,000; three smelters, employing 2,700 men; steel works employing 4,000 men; railroad companies, 2,300 men; 507 business houses; 45 churches and church organizations; 13 newspapers and publications; one public library, with 14,000 volumes; Andrew Carnegie has given \$60,000 for library building; 15 public schools; 163 teachers; 5,941 children enrolled; \$103,000 paid in 1901 for teachers' salaries; amount per capita for each child, \$17; one flourishing business college; seven miscellaneous schools and colleges; five banks, with \$7,255,000 deposits; 19 hotels; 13 hospitals, asylums, homes, etc.; three theaters and places of amusement; two sanitariums; one brewery; nine parks and boulevards; 25 miles of street car lines; street cars carried over three million passengers in 1901; 100 miles water mains; one telephone system with 1,600 subscribers; one electric light plant; total valuation of property, \$13,852,000; bonded debt, \$216,000; park and district bonds, \$98,500; outstanding warrants, \$192,000; outstanding warrants will be paid by present city council, or during next 12 months; tax levy, 41 8-10 mills; revenues of city, \$382,000; tax levy, 900 paid out for public improvements in 1901; over \$400,000 will be paid in 1902 for sewerage; city covers an area of 7,500 acres of land.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Business good in all branches of trade; merchants carry full lines and are generally prompt in meeting their obligations; real estate is advancing in price, but is, perhaps, cheaper now than it will ever be again; 440 houses were erected in 1901; three times this number, it is estimated, will be built in 1902; all business and residence houses are occupied, and from \$30 to 1,200 four, six and eight room cottages could be let at once and at a fair rental; bankers say deposits are increasing; plenty of money in circulation, and everything, financially speaking, is on the upward trend; Pueblo is the seat of the Colorado asylum for the insane, with 500 patients; one of the largest brick and tile works in the country is located here, employing 550 men; also three of the largest smelters; output of these nearly \$25,000,000 annually; the steel plant, already gigantic in size, will expend from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in improvements; these improvements are now under way, and, when completed, the works will be the most extensive and best equipped of any similar plant in the world; their wire mill covers 11 acres and doubles the capacity of any other similar mill, the Rio Grande and other railroad companies will spend from two to three million dollars for improvements; new zinc smelter will employ 1,000 men; new pressed brick plants will employ 150 men; a steel wheel and wagon company, with an annual product of 5,000 wagons; the street car, electric light plant, telephone system and water works will increase their facilities for serving the public as rapidly as they are demanded; new stock yards costing more than \$100,000 are now in course of erection, will increase in importance each succeeding year; Pueblo's geographical position, supplemented by five trunk lines of railways, traversing countries rich in stock and agriculture, will make it a great live stock and packing center; a new wax match factory, the only one in the United States, is now in operation; Pueblo is the county seat; while the city's material resources are principally drawn from its industrial and manu-

facturing interests, much of its financial strength is derived also from the surrounding country; there are 40,000 acres of agricultural or irrigated lands; this land produces every crop that can be grown in this altitude, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa, etc.; 44,000 tons of alfalfa produced in 1901, valued at \$264,000; 12,000 sheep, valued at \$36,000; 38,000 cattle, valued at \$760,000; 1,200 hogs, valued at \$8,000; grazing land embraces more than 500,000 acres; 3,850 acres in orchards; 3,550 apple trees bearing; total assessed valuation of property, \$27,000,000; tax levy, 9 5-10 mills; county debt, \$550,000; outstanding warrants, \$151,000; 64 school houses in county outside of Pueblo; 60 teachers; 12,228 children of school age in the county; 7,191 instruments filed for record in 1901. The future of Pueblo is assured beyond all question. Every indication points to a rapid and substantial growth along all material lines. It affords opportunities for money making that no other western city offers, and promises a speedy return on all judicious investments.

The showing made by these facts and figures is a remarkable one. It is of importance to every resident of Colorado, but it is especially so to the neighboring city of Colorado Springs which has always manifested a friendly interest in the welfare of Pueblo. At the present time, especially, we have the right to believe that the growth of Pueblo will be a very strong influence towards the permanent prosperity of Colorado Springs. The two cities are not and cannot be rivals in any friendly sense of the word. Our people are glad to learn of Pueblo's prosperity and to do all they can to assist in promoting its welfare in the same spirit that we know would be shown to us under like circumstances.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

THERE are always plenty of members of congress who will oppose on grounds of narrow economy anything that tends to the general welfare of the country and this is especially so when the matter is not one that concerns their own immediate and personal interests. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be objection to the continuance and extension of the free mail delivery in the rural districts, but it would be hard to find any good or sufficient argument against the system which has been so successful in operation and has been so eagerly welcomed and approved by those whom it is intended to benefit.

That the general intelligence of the people is a benefit to the nation and may properly be made the object of governmental care and expense is so well established as a principle of the American republic that it is no longer subject to argument. And it is of equal importance that the government should do what it can within reasonable limits to promote contentment, morality and high standards of living among its people. The population of the rural districts are especially worthy of attention for two reasons; they are so situated that they cannot of themselves maintain that constant touch with the life of the nation that is possible in the more thickly populated cities, and they are particularly valuable to the government as citizens. Besides that, the work done in the rural districts is of the utmost importance to the nation and it is directly for the national advantage to make country life as agreeable as possible.

It is not fair and it is not right that special favors should be shown to the people of any class or section. The residents of the cities should not be taxed to give exceptional advantages to the farmers. But, on the other hand, the people of the country have a right to expect the same treatment from the government that the city people receive, and the more question of additional cost should not decide the matter against them. The application of this principle is seen in the school system. It undoubtedly costs more per capita for the child in the country school house than for the city child, but both are entitled to an education and the state feels that neither must be neglected. The same principle applies to the rural mail delivery. It costs more to get the newspaper or the letter to the farmer and the farmer's wife and the farmer's children, but they need them more, and the nation is doing an injustice to no one in seeing that they are served wherever it is reasonably possible to do so.

When the system of rural delivery was introduced by the postoffice department it was with the understanding that it was in the nature of an experiment, and that if it was successful it would be gradually extended to cover a larger area of territory. The experiment has been tried and it has been found to be even more successful than was expected by its founders. There should be no hesitation in carrying out the original purpose. The rural mail delivery should be extended as rapidly and as far as it is possible to do so.

Considerable interest is being aroused in Colorado in the matter of the international dam at El Paso, Texas. So far as the dam itself is concerned, it is not a matter that Colorado cares about one way or another, but the interesting part of it to us is that it involves the question of the right of a state or territory to take water from a stream for irrigation purposes against the wishes of those farther down its course. In this case it is the New Mexicans that are diverting the water, and it is the people of old Mexico that are claiming the water for their own fields and orchards under the pretense that the navigability of the river is being destroyed. If New Mexicans were deprived of the use of the water, the next step would probably be to endeavor to shut off Colorado from using any of the water from this stream, and this case also has an important bearing on the similar controversy over the waters of the Arkansas river, now in dispute between Colorado and Kansas. The whole matter is one that should be settled by the supreme court of the United States as soon as possible, and it will be a constant source of annoyance and vexation until it is settled.

It is a good plan for the United States army authorities to establish a post especially for the care of invalid soldiers, but this post might much better be established in Colorado than in Nebraska. The conditions at Fort Logan would be especially favorable for such a post, and they would be even better near the foot of Cheyenne mountain at or near the place which was gaining so rapidly in favor as a summer camp ground when the outbreak of the war with Spain sent all the soldiers into active service. Both in summer and in winter the Colorado climate surpasses that of any other part of the country, and it is much to be regretted that the government did not take advantage of this fact in selecting the site of the invalid camp.

Michigan congressmen are taking the lead in the fight for beet sugar. As usual, the influence of Colorado is reduced to next to nothing for the reason that her representatives and senators belong to the minority party and are of use only in voicing a protest concerning a question that has passed out of the domain of practical politics.

## How the Soldier Is Made at West Point.

From the beginning, the utmost importance is attached to proper breathing exercises. At the beginning of each drill the men are required to devote several minutes to inflating and deflating their lungs. They breathe slowly and deeply, inspiration being through the nostrils and expiration either by nose or mouth. Holding the breath until it can be no longer held is absolutely harmful. Inhalation may be accompanied by any part of an arm or shoulder exercise that will expand the chest, such as raising the arms laterally, while that part of an exercise which tends to contract the walls of the chest should be accompanied by exhalation, as lowering the arms, laterally from the shoulders, or overhead. When exercise is followed by labored breathing, it is a certain sign that the work has been excessive, and such an extreme exertion is a source of injury to the heart and lungs. Palpitation or distressed breathing calls for immediate and absolute rest, which should be obtained by lying flat on the back, with arms and legs outstretched.

Exercising is never permitted immediately before or after a meal, digestion being considered much more important than any other matter. Water, not cold, may be taken in small sips, and immediately after exercise the body must be returned to its normal condition by resting in a cool place, and by drinking water, wear soft canvas shoes, and trousers, gray flannel shirts, woolen socks to the skin being considered indispensable. Bathing is ordered in connection with exercise, and the men who must cleanse the surface of their skin are expected to possess a good skin. A bath after a good sweat accomplishes the purpose of the millions of perspiration glands in the body. Though a cold bath is generally preferred for healthy men, it is impossible to lay down an inflexible rule. All depends on the condition of the individual, and he alone can be the judge. Any bath that causes shivering is a state of mental depression, and physical lassitude must be avoided as only that bath which leaves the body better in condition than it was before. For cleansing the body a warm bath with plenty of soap, is advised. For stimulation a cold plunge bath of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, taken before the body has cooled, is advised, and must be followed by a brisk rubbing with a towel. Where neither is possible, a sponge bath with tepid water, followed by brisk rubbing, is the one to use. This is followed by the stomach being rubbed with water freely, both at night and during the day. It is strongly recommended to all—Lieutenant H. J. Kocher, U. S. A., in Success for March.

The forecast of a great revolution. For more than 1,000 years, since mankind received the great impulsion of the opening up of Gela, humanity has pushed westward in its hunt for metals, even as the Greeks and Romans did of yore, seeking those thousand years Europe has sought the chief seat of industry and commerce, has flowed from east to west across Asia and Europe, where it brought jade axes from China to the Alps. The discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope turned the Lavant, but the ultimate effect of trade did not greatly vary.

About five years ago these conditions were suddenly reversed. American mines began underselling European mines; and American industries, European industries, so that instead of the commercial movement continuing, as of old, from east to west, it seems now improbable that the existing economic system may be split asunder.

Russia has attempted to overcome the barrier of Central Asia and has failed. It is certain that within a measurable time car freights across Siberia compete with freights across America, or by sea. Therefore, the mass of the two eastern continents may divide somewhere near the Pamirs, and the severed members may gravitate toward a preponderating reservoir of energy collecting within the United States. Then traffic, instead of moving from east to west, will separate, like the rivers on the tableland of Turkestan, and flow in opposite directions, both east and west, to meet at the heart of a universal economic system in the western continent.

Such events, should they occur, would be unprecedented, and their effects consequently transcend the bounds of national conjecture. A stable equilibrium might ensue, or disintegration might ensue. No body can form an opinion. This, however, may, perhaps, be hazardous. Reasoning from history, the shock to existing institutions and nationalities would probably approximate in severity any crisis through which civilization has passed, not even excluding the fall of Rome. (From "War and Economic Condition," by Brooks Adams, in the March Scribner's.)

## The Foolhardy Pessimist.

A pessimist is his own worst enemy. He refuses to walk in the light, but willingly shuts his eyes to the progress of civilization and to the beauties of the universe, closes his ears to the joyous sounds of life and to the music of nature, and turns away from everything that would prove to an unbiased mind the falsity of his creed. Though fortune has showered her gifts upon him, though he may possess every advantage that wealth and education can give, though he be young, healthy and vigorous, the pessimist looks only for shadows. Is it any wonder that he sees only shadows? Looking only on the dark side of things, is it strange that he sees only the wrong side?

The sun, the flowers, the trees and the birds, smile at him in vain. He knows no joy, no gladness, no gladness of the birds, the myriad voices of love and life cannot reach the brain of one anaesthetized by pessimism. (Success for March.)

## She Has Confidence In Her Customers.

Possibly the youngest proprietor of a successful business in the United States is Mary Elizabeth Evans, of Syracuse, New York. She is 15 years old and sells more candy than any six of the other retail dealers in Syracuse. She prepared the way for her trade by having a booklet printed which consisted of testimonials from physicians who had bought her candy. Another of her original plans was a show case at which all customers helped themselves. In the case were not boxes of candy, and at one end were double doors. Swing from one of the doors was a sign which read, "Open these doors. Take what you wish. Leave price of goods taken. Make your own change from my till. I trust to a customer's honesty." This girl has remarkable business ability, and has great confidence in her patrons. (March Success.)



# MINES AND MINING

## GOOD STRIKE ON GOLD HILL.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 7.—Thomas Fitzgerald, leasing the upper workings of the Lillie, sent out six carloads of ore this week which constitutes the total consignment for the month. Four carloads of coarse rock are expected to return in the neighborhood of \$100 per ton, while there are two carloads of screenings that will easily bring \$100 per ton.

A heavy shipment was sent out again today by the Lillie. The consignment consisted of five carloads of ore, all of which was of smelting grade and went to the smelters at Pueblo.

It is expected that the new sampler in the course of construction by the Taylor & Brunton Sampling company at the Bull Hill will be ready for use by the 15th of the month. There has been considerable delay in the building of the plant caused by the slow delivery of material from eastern points. The new sampler is constructed on the most up-to-date plan and will have a large capacity as any in the district.

The Modoc company will not resume work on the new shaft that is being put down on the Ocean Wave until the new plant of machinery that has been ordered is installed. The shaft, which is a very large one, is at present equipped with a plant of machinery good for a depth of several hundred feet, but this is inadequate to fill the demands of the Modoc company, the new shaft being a new working shaft to the 1,500-foot depth.

A new large pumping plant has been ordered by the Vindicator company to be installed in the new shaft on that property.

Byron Ray, leasing block 3 of the Vindicator, sent out a shipment of 15 tons of \$80 ore yesterday.

The New Zealand Consolidated company, operating the main workings of the Deadwood, sent out a shipment of five carloads of ore to the Economic mill in El Paso.

The Empire State company forwarded its usual production of four carloads of ore this week from the new shaft on the Orphan Belle company.

F. L. Sigel and A. T. Holman of the Vindicator company, and A. C. Adams, who are operating the sub-workings of the Groto and Accident claims of the Consolidated Mines company on Bull Hill to the south of the Wild Horse vein, have cut the main Wild Horse vein in the cross-cut, extended the vein to the mine, and the Groto shaft. At this point the vein is good size and although the values are yet somewhat unsteady, good shipments can be started at once from the ore body. It is thought that the screenings will make the best ore at this point in the vein. Assays on the screenings have returned excellent values, although the lessors have not yet had time to get the ore to the mill.

A shipment of five carloads of ore was made yesterday from the Pinto of the Free Coinage company by Lessee L. M. Gaddard. The ore is expected to return from \$50 to \$60 per ton. The Findley company has completed the work of sinking to the 300-foot depth and is cutting out a station at this point. Crosscutting will be commenced next week. At present the equipment of the cage is being installed at the shaft.

Marshall Bowers, leasing a block of the Comanche Plume, has saved about 15 tons of ore of smelting grade, and that he has done on the property. A shipment will not be made until a new wagon road can be built to the ore bins.

Alex Miller, leasing on the Wild Horse dump, sent out a shipment of washings and screenings last night and received returns of \$1,200 for the whole consignment. He will have another shipment ready this week, and is expected to have a third of \$600.

Shoehurst and Ireland, leasing the south block of the Dante, today received returns from a 15-ton shipment sent out a few days ago. The lot was settled for \$2,000, or \$133 per ton. Another shipment will be made tomorrow from which better returns are expected.

McGraw and Wiley, on the south block of the Bluebird, have received returns from a 20-ton shipment at a little better than \$40 per ton. An important new development in this property has just been made in the 250-foot level, where a new vein has been extended down. A few days ago the vein was broken into and further investigations revealed the ore body assaying values that have been received from the assay of the shipments.

Mulvihill & Company, leasing on the Deadwood No. 2, have just received a settlement on two cars of ore. The better grade consisting of 10 tons, brought \$120 per ton, while the 30 tons of the shipment brought \$85.

The Practical Leasing company, working a block of the Truhyte, has just marketed a three carload shipment of \$20 ore. Another lot will be sent out tomorrow. The best condition prevailing in the ventilation of the property has curtailed production and a new lift is being sunk on the ore body.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN EL PASO.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 8.—The surveyors for the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad commenced work today on the spur to be run along the main line of the narrow gauge on Brown hill to the El Paso ore bins. It will not take a great deal of time to complete this spur, as there is little grading to do and the mine will have a direct connection with the railroad within a few days. The work of remodeling and reconstructing the ore house at the Columbia shaft of the El Paso was also commenced today and large new bins will take the place of those which have been doing service for the past year. The company is sinking to connect with the development and improvement work that is under way at the present time. The shaft is being completed and the mine will be in shape for much heavier production within the next month or so.

Johnson & Company, on the south block of the Lomondora claim on Bull Hill, adjoining the Wild Horse, have struck a rich body of ore in a tunnel at a depth of about 60 feet from the surface. The vein which has been exposed shows a fine crystalline quartz, free seams of very rich silvanite and free gold values, and assays have been obtained running way into the pictures. The lessors are engaged at present in drifting on the ore shoot and will have a vein within the next few days.

Polinson and Clark have what appears to be a very good strike in their lease on a block of the Anacanda company's property that is being operated from the tunnel. The lessors are working at a depth of about 500 feet below the surface and in upraising have come into a shoot of very high grade ore. Just how long this rich streak will hold out cannot at present be determined, as further development work will be necessary to prove up the real value of the strike.

A. L. Arnold will return to Debeque within a few days to look after his interests at that place. He reports that the Debeque and Coker companies have produced wells and that there are numerous other prospects in the district. There are several new derricks and plants of machinery going up in the field which covers an acreage of about four miles square. The oil is of excep-

## TO REDUCE UNITED MINES CAPITAL.

Special to the Gazette.

At the forthcoming meeting of the United Mines company of Cripple Creek, the proposition to decrease the capitalization will be acted on. It will be remembered that the company has been doing very well lately, having shipped a tonnage of ore amounting to 10,000 tons for the year ending February 10, 1902, with a profit of \$100,000.

The circular calling the meeting is as follows: "Denver, Colo., Feb. 23, 1902. To the Stockholders of the United Mines Company: A deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Mines company for the year 1902 will be held at the office of the company, the same being the law office of Cummins, Hewitt & Wright, at Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which meeting directors for the coming year will be elected, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the stockholders' meeting. The proposition will be considered at said meeting of reducing the capital stock from 5,000,000 shares of \$1 each to 3,000,000 shares of \$1 each; the object of said reduction being to avoid the heavy annual tax and other expenses incident to a corporation with such a large capital stock.

A proposition will also be considered of reducing the number of directors from 11 to seven, experience having shown that it is with great difficulty that a quorum of 11 directors can be secured.

If you can not be present in person, please fill out enclosed proxy and send to someone whom you know will be present. If you have no one to whom you wish to send the proxy, please return it in blank to W. F. Malburn, president of the company, who will in person or send someone in his stead.

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EL PASO HAS IMMENSE BODY OF ORE. The annual meeting of the El Paso Gold Mining company was held in this city yesterday, and out of 2,425,000 shares of capital stock out there was a vote of 1,000,000 shares, or 41 percent, in favor of the proposition to increase the amount in the treasury. He could say that it was a very good one; and that the exact amount could probably be learned, as there was no desire to conceal anything.

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In the treasury there is \$11,000 in cash and 200,000 shares of stock. There are six sets of lessors, three of whom are shipping, operating on the property. No action of any importance was taken at today's meeting and the company will allow the lessors to go ahead with their work, as the company is deriving a considerable sum from royalties.

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W. H. Henley, leasing a portion of the 200-foot level of the E. Porter Gold King on Gold Hill, today received a settlement for a small carload of ore sent out last week. The consignment was settled for on a basis of better than \$100 per ton.

The work of sinking to the 825-foot depth in the old Wreckoff shaft on the Burns claim of the Acacia is being rapidly prosecuted. The shaft has attained a depth of 725 feet and levels will be cut out at this point and at the bottom when the sinking contract is completed. Production has been somewhat curtailed during the sinking, but will be increased when the new levels are extended. Owenby & McFarland, the lessors, are working the north block of the Pharmacist in connection with the Acacia lease.

## LEADVILLE.

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## State Mining News

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, March 7.)  
Proposed ordinance granting a lease on the Prospect lake property was changed in several particulars and again referred to a committee on public grounds and buildings.

Contract for addition to the north end house has been let by the city council.

Telephone franchise propositions were all tabled by the city council last night.

The mayor used the veto power last night for the first time in the history of the city.

Remainder of city hall bond issue was turned over to representative of the buyers yesterday afternoon and the entire issue of \$118,000 is now in their possession.

W. S. Stratton has bought what is known as the Foster ranch, located north and west of the new Chesapeake street car line.

W. K. Gillett says conditions for settlement of Cripple Creek rate war are very favorable.

Annual concert of the Colorado College Glee and Mandolin clubs will be given at Perkins hall tonight.

Extensive plans are already under way to assure the success of the national irrigation congress which is to be held in this city.

Two boys arrested by the police confessed that they were the thieves who plundered the residence of E. M. Cockrill.

(Saturday, March 8.)  
An Easter luncheon will be given on Wednesday, April 2, for the benefit of the Boys club.

First baseball game of the season will be played on Washburn field today at 2:30 between High school and Cripple Creek academy; no charge for admission.

Second trial of A. Capahart's suit for \$5,000 commission for selling Siltling Bull table claims No. 1 and 2 in the Cripple Creek district, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Woman's Educational society will hold its thirty-first annual meeting at Perkins hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Grant Pauley has been promoted to the position of city passenger and freight agent for the Colorado Midland railroad.

John Kraus, expert on the Cripple Creek district, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

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## STATE

and Cooley's watch and chain.

Important meeting of the school board was held last evening and plans for improvements discussed.

Attorney for Mrs. Farrier will file motion to amend complaint in latter's suit against Rapid Transit company, increasing damages from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

(Friday, March 7.)  
The bodies of Mr. Gregory, George Rohrer, Harry Chase and W. S. Stanley, who were killed in the slides at the Liberty Bell mine at Telluride, were recovered.

Conference of western slope Functionists was held in Denver last night, at which an organization was formed for the purpose of solidifying western slope Functionists and demanding their political recognition.

Successful good progress on revenue bill yesterday, passing over those sections on which controversy is expected.

Pumping was resumed at the Arnold well yesterday and the management expects steady increase with the result of the recent shooting.

Explosion of 60 pounds of giant powder wrecked the shaft house on the Zoe on Beacon hill, Cripple Creek, last night.

(Saturday, March 8.)  
Manager Johnson of the Boulder Oil company estimates that the flow of oil from the Arnold well will now average 40 barrels per day.

Shut out of hardware shops and grocery stores in Denver have been closing at 6 o'clock, but at a meeting held by the owners it was decided to extend the closing hour to 6:30, the change to go into effect March 17. The clerks say they will strike.

A heavy snow fall has been reported on Marshall Pass. It blocks the Rio Grande tracks and the rotaries are at work clearing the road. The wind blew the snow into heavy drifts.

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Florida, who expected to speak on the pending ship subsidy bill, that measure was not considered by the senate.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed by the senate, which then took up the measure for the protection of the president of the United States.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia continued his speech in opposition to the bill, making an extended constitutional argument.

Senator Teller presented in the senate a memorial from the Colorado legislature urging that the present tariff on sugar be retained and protesting against any reduction of the tariff.

At the cabinet meeting President Roosevelt requested the members not to talk in newspapers about matters under discussion at the semi-weekly meetings. It was thought best for the president himself to make public such matters as he deemed proper to be given out.

(Sunday, March 9.)  
The house committee on industrial arts and exhibitions authorized Chairman Tawney to recommend to the appropriation committee that the sundry civil bill contain provision of \$300,000 for the government exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, \$40,000 for an Indian exhibit and \$200,000 additional for the government building.

The president has signed the Philippine tariff bill.

The house decided the general debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under a contract system. It is expected the vote will be taken on Monday.

(Monday, March 10.)  
Opponents of ways and means committee in matter of Cuban reciprocity slain 100 Republican members and about 25 others doubtful. Chairman Payne said he is entirely satisfied with the situation. The main effort on Tuesday night will be to defer all action, at least to the next session of congress.

An important financial measure will be introduced in the house today. It transfers from government to banks responsibility of protecting the necessary gold reserve and the burden of furnishing gold for exportation. It will remove the gold reserve from the treasury to the United States standard of value.

Rural free delivery bill will probably be defeated in the house today.

House of representatives will take up postoffice appropriation bill and river and harbor bill this week.

Secretary Wilson says he has no intention of resigning his cabinet portfolio.

(Tuesday, March 11.)  
John D. Anderson, who tendered his resignation as secretary of the navy, which was accepted, and the president selected Representative William H. Moody of Massachusetts to succeed Mr. Long. The change takes place May 1.

In the senate the main feature was Senator Vest's speech against the ship subsidy bill.

The house passed the rural free delivery bill and completely changed it from its original form.

The minority report on the general irrigation bill was filed yesterday opposing the bill.

(Wednesday, March 12.)  
The senate committee on finance did not complete the consideration of the war revenue bill; a number of amendments were adopted today's meeting, but they deal almost entirely with the revenue bill and the opinion is still expressed by members of the committee that the effect of the bill when reported from the committee will be the same as was intended by the house.

In the senate yesterday a lively debate arose over the proposition to elect senators by direct vote of the people. Mr. Hoar denouncing the plan on the ground that it would destroy the fundamental principles on which the senate was founded.

The chief feature yesterday in the house was a speech by Mr. Burleson, attacking Secretary Tamm for his attitude in respect to South African affairs.

(Friday, March 7.)  
Benjamin F. Stevens, an American biographer, is dead in London.

Further reports have been received substantiating previous rumors that Andre, the Arctic explorer, was killed by Eskimos.

Prince Henry was warmly welcomed in Boston yesterday; the honorary degree of L.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard.

Following the settlement of the machinists' strike in San Francisco, nearly 1,000 men sought employment with their old firms yesterday, but of that number less than 100 were given the positions they vacated last May.

(Saturday, March 8.)  
Col. Sam McPhail, a distinguished veteran of the Mexican war and civil war, is dead at his home in Taunton, Minn.

General Julius S. Estey, president of the Estey Organ company, is dead at his home in Brattleboro, Vt.

John Robinson, Nebraska's first and only established health resort for invalid soldiers of the regular army.

Attorney-General Douglas of Minnesota has appealed to congress in the Northern Securities case. With the backing of the legislature and the Minnesota delegation in both branches at Washington, he hopes for an amendment to the judicial acts.

(Sunday, March 9.)  
Jessie Morrison, who was convicted of second degree murder for the killing of Mrs. Clara W. Castle of El Dorado about a year ago, has been granted a new trial by the supreme court. The court held that there was error in the instructions of the jury which tried Miss Morrison.

John Lindsay, former chief of the St. Louis fire department, is dead after a long illness. Previous to 1886, Mr. Lindsay held the position of chief and for more than 20 years he was a member of the fire department.

Official reports from the wreck in Texas state the number of dead as 12 and the wounded 25.

(Monday, March 10.)  
From present indications the Norfolk, Va. strike is by no means over. The strikers will probably refuse to accept terms of settlement named by the arbitration committee, although strikers and company agreed to abide by its decision.

A notable sale of short-horn cattle will take place in Kansas City March 13. The lot are three cows bred by Queen Victoria.

Survey has been made and portions of contract let for grade on the Denver, Guthrie & Southeastern railway. The road is financed by Denver capitalists.

Senator W. A. Preyer of Kansas is dead.

Prince Henry died with the Vanderbilts last evening; a concert by the Union society at the Waldorf-Astoria, followed by a reception at the Waldorf.

Col. A. C. Iron company resume operations today after being closed down by the flood last week. The resumption

gives employment to 8,000 men and boys.

The main building of the Unity Collar & Cuff company in North Bennington, Vt., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$80,000.

William Hart, of last year's Cleveland American league team, has been appointed to manage the Peoria Western league club. Hart will pitch for Peoria.

Comelius Van Ness, of Port Jervis, N. Y., has been baptized on the River Jordan. This is the gratification of an ambition of years.

Fire at Beaver Falls, Pa., destroyed the Harold block. Loss, \$75,000.

British ship Bann, laden with steamboat fleet off the entrance to straits of Juan de Fuca, arrived yesterday at Port Townsend, Wash. The Bann reports no other vessels off Cape Flattery.

The British steamship Oceana reports having encountered an immense ice floe about 200 miles off the Japanese coast. It is in the direct path of vessels sailing to the orient and is dangerous to navigation.

Reports to the headquarters of the Southern Pacific are to the effect that all of the persons injured in the Maxon wreck are doing well.

Rocky mountain freight division of the Northern Pacific, from Helena and Butte to Hope, Idaho, is tied up by a strike.

(Tuesday, March 11.)  
The trial of Stewart Rice, charged with the murder of Frank Richardson, a Kansas city millionaire, was begun yesterday.

A big explosion occurred yesterday at the Mobro Powder works, Keokuk, Ia., killing a number of people and wrecking buildings.

(Wednesday, March 12.)  
Lawyers representing the Northern Securities company, preparing an appeal to the bill in equity filed in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota to test the validity of the merger.

The five-story brick warehouse of the Brunswick-Balke-Coller company, located at Wells and Superior streets, Chicago, was practically destroyed by fire last night; loss \$175,000.

Ex-Governor Alge of Illinois was struck with a serious illness last night at Joliet after delivering an impassioned appeal in behalf of the Boers.

Granville W. Leighton, teller of the National Traders bank of Portland, Me., that he was being held for ransom to the extent of \$43,000. It is said that Leighton's trouble is due to unsuccessful business ventures.

A strike of miners in the Congress mine at Arizona is reported.

Dispatch from St. Louis says William F. Hoffmeister, late supreme recorder of the Empire of Honor, who committed suicide January 21 within 12 hours after being defeated for re-election, was short in the contest with the lodge to the amount of \$30,000.

(Friday, March 7.)  
The Countess of Warwick was thrown from her horse while riding near Harquich yesterday and was badly bruised.

The pope received in audience Sturetti, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines.

The Imperial chancellor, Count von Bismarck, returned to Berlin yesterday.

General Methuen and four guns have been captured by General Delavay. General Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Three British officers and 38 men were killed. Five British officers and 200 men are missing.

A London dispatch says that after many months of negotiations, Charles T. Yerkes has completed a deal with the London & North Western railway, giving him control of four great underground railways.

(Saturday, March 8.)  
Dense fogs in the English channels are causing numerous minor mishaps to shipping. A Holyhead steamer grounded and her passengers were landed in the vessel's boats.

Yusef Khasha, a son of the famous Kurdish chief, Bedrhan Pasha, whose trial on the charge of high treason began yesterday behind closed doors, has been sentenced to death, but the sentence will be commuted to perpetual imprisonment.

Consular reports received in Constantinople from Macedonia confirm the previous announcements of the appearance of armed bands in several districts.

Troops are being sent to many places in Siberia, including Blagovostok, Khabarovsk, and Bannorok.

(Sunday, March 9.)  
King Edward of the Netherlands, will stay two days in Paris and will have an interview with President Loubet.

It is reported at San Domingo that the British three-masted schooner Caviller, from Bahia, B. O., arriving at the south coast, has been burned by natives who intended to plunder her.

The Natal legislature has adopted a resolution in favor of compulsory military service.

While private telegrams from Cape Town report that Cecil Rhodes is in a critical condition, the London officials of the British Chartered South African company say Mr. Rhodes is conducting his business correspondence as usual.

(Monday, March 10.)  
Persistence of reports of Cecil Rhodes' illness is casting a cloud over the value of his shares in the Rhodesia restricted operations.

Cecil Rhodes, who is suffering from peritonitis, is reported better.

German daily papers, summing up Prince Henry's American visit, express the opinion that the visit has been a cordial display by the Americans.

United States Minister Newell unveiled a peace memorial window in Anglican church at The Hague. The window was a gift of the mayor of New York.

French chamber of deputies put tax of one franc per 100 kilograms on petroleum and adopted budget for 1902.

Mission property at Tien-tsin, in dispute between French and German consuls, is less than two acres in extent. The affair is in the hands of the French and American ministers at Peking.

Note presented to Porte points out that the British steamer was captured by the Turkish brigands and the prisoners delivered in Turkey, the brigands must be within the Turkish frontier and should therefore be captured.

Steamship Arizona, of the Cunard line, reached Boston, Mass., at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, with all on board well. She had an uneventful passage after the occurrence of the accident. Two days were occupied in fixing a new rudder.

Chinese officials are greatly disturbed over conditions around Jehol (Cheng-te), about 100 miles northeast of Peking, where bandit soldiers have captured a priest. Russians have dispatched 600 troops to Jehol from Manchuria.

Cheraga broken out at Mecca. Beating merchants have refused to accede to any of the terms submitted by the striking crews, who demand \$4 per hundred weight for the catch. The previous rate was \$3.20.

(Tuesday, March 11.)  
The statement of the London board of trade for February shows increases of 100,000 in imports and 274,000 in exports.

James Duff, the famous English importer of goods, perished in a shipwreck.

marine cables, originator of rubber-soled shoes and philanthropist, died yesterday at his home in Glasgow.

Cholera has broken out among the pilgrims at Mecca, and a hundred and ten deaths from the disease have occurred.

The foreign residents of Kobe, Japan, at a mass meeting recently held, decided to refuse payment of the new taxation on property, as a violation of treaties.

British queen is definitely settled between the powers and Japan.

The national congress of French miners, by a vote of 105 to 80, adopted a resolution to propose a general strike.

Dispatch from London says Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, who married an American, Marie Lillian Lister, widow of H. Gardner Lister, died Thursday at Hyeres, France. He was born in 1832.

A dispatch from Cape Town says Dr. Scollie, the principal witness in the case against Princess Radziwili, charged with forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been signed by Cecil Rhodes, is dead.

(Wednesday, March 12.)  
The London Daily Chronicle understands that Lord Kitchener will be relieved of his administrative work in South Africa in order to enable him to take part in person and head a large mounted force in an endeavor to capture DeWet.

The Chronicle is also informed that when he is released General Methuen will not assume a frontier military command in South Africa.

The Danish Folketing, in committee of the whole and in executive session today, voted by a large majority in favor of the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

The Spanish minister of finance, Senor Urala, has resigned. The premier, Senor Sagasta, declined to accept the resignation of Senor Urala but it is rumored that he will place the question of confidence in the hands of the queen regent tomorrow.

The British cabinet meeting today decided that the time had not yet arrived for enforcing the drastic clauses of the crimes act. For the present, therefore, there will be no proclamation of the United Irish league.

(Friday, March 7.)  
The mining stock market yesterday maintained its firm tone, although there were a few reactions, Sunset-Eclipse and C. K. and N. each losing 1/4. El Paso closed at 1/2. The market was steady at \$1.25. Findley and Work were in demand at higher prices.

The El Paso Consolidated company has only \$7,000 in the treasury and will be unable to pay dividends. The company's holdings in the Kootenai district of British Columbia. Local capitalists are interested and a mill is to be erected for the treatment of ore already opened up.

A party of Buffalo capitalists arrived in the city yesterday and were taken to Cripple Creek by Mr. H. H. Barboe, who interested them in Cripple Creek during his recent trip east. Many inquiries are being made by eastern investors for Cripple Creek properties.

The Consolidated Mines company has moved up its rich shoot in the Wild Horse mine for an additional 50 feet by a winze sunk from the 700-foot level. A new station has been cut and a drift run out to the new level.

(Saturday, March 8.)  
The mining stock market yesterday was less active than on Thursday, but the value of the mining stocks manifested strength. El Paso went off a cent but Buttery gained a cent; Gold Dollar and Cycle were firm and Work advanced to 7/8. C. K. and N. sold at 3/4 again.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated company yesterday returned to the market a shipment sent from the new ore shoot opened by Lessee Hollister, indicating values of about \$22 in gold to the ton. The vein is a very promising one.

The Consolidated Mines company yesterday within the last 24 hours in the Sunset-Eclipse mine on the fourth level, one of them showing values running as high as \$12. In the fifth level one of the veins has been opened and pay ore exposed in a small stream.



By.....  
P. F. DUNNE

Therefore agreeable to those who make their existence possible. Less jealously it may be said, the ultimate editor of a small newspaper is an advertiser, the biggest advertiser is the politician. This is a mixed experience has ground with his heel into the fabric of my soul.

We all remember Emerson's brilliantly New-England advice, "Hitch your wagon to a star!" This saying is of no value to a newspaper for the kind stars poor motive power. Theoretically, it must be granted that newspapers, of all business ventures, should properly be hitched to a star. Yet I have seen the best title "Yoke" be done it must be the successful politician. Amending Mr. Emerson, I have found it the best rule to "Yoke your newspaper to the politician in power."

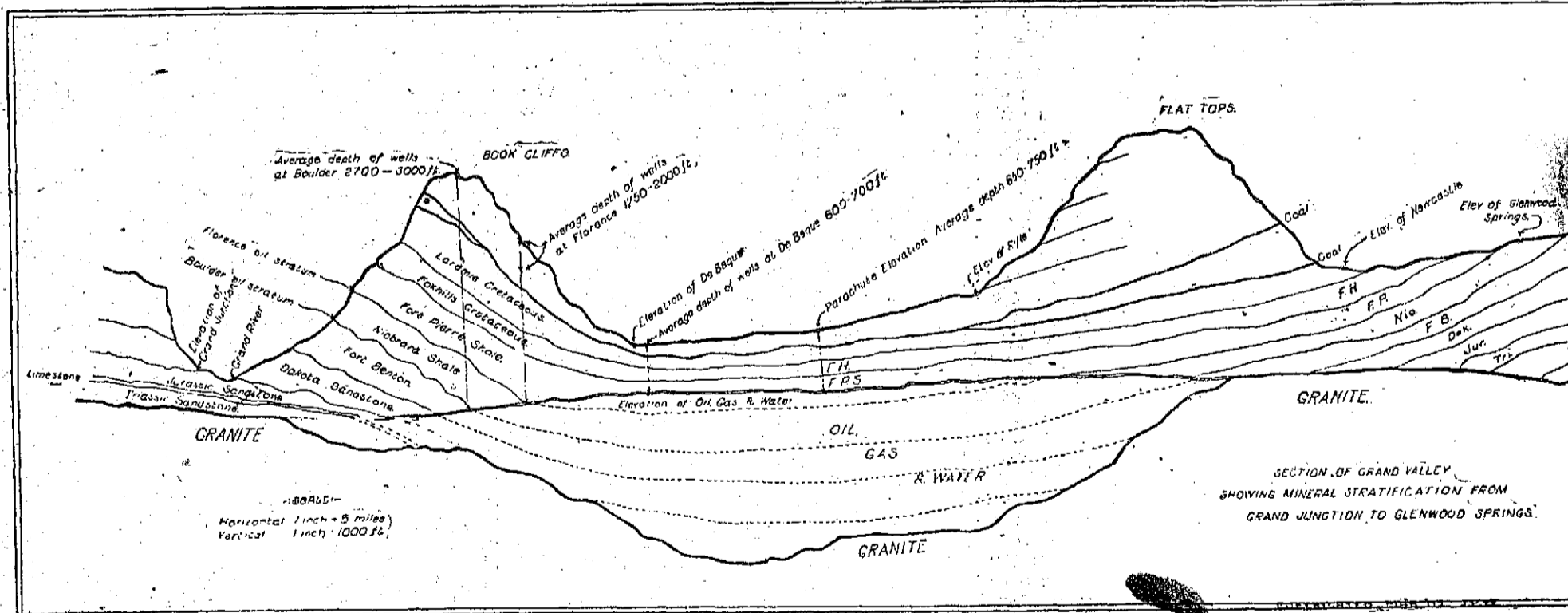
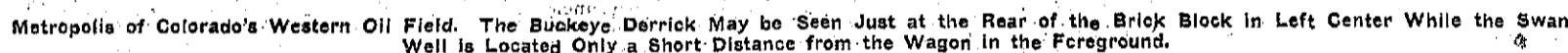
This, then, is what a small newspaper does. It sells its space to the advertiser, its policy to the politician. It is a neutral, unswerving, save when these two forces conflict, and then Scylla and Charybdis were Joes to the heart.

After all, our lives are lived, as it were, in a giant newspaper, and where we begin -- (Marching to Home Journal.

No matter how much money you may have, if you are poor in character, that means poverty. A poor man, a poor La-

Reported for the Gazette  
By E. H. Carrington.

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# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## REFORM IN SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

ON FEBRUARY 13 the national house of representatives passed House Joint Resolution No. 41, which provides for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was indorsed unanimously by the committee that reported it, and the opposition to it in the house was so slight that there was no serious discussion of it and the vote was taken without a roll call, the speaker merely declaring that it had received the necessary two-thirds in its favor. This resolution is worded the same as that which had been previously passed by the house and ignored by the senate. In presenting the resolution for final passage, Mr. Corliss (Republican), of Michigan, who had charge of the measure, said:

"Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to discuss this joint resolution. This resolution is almost identical with the resolutions adopted in the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth congresses. I have personally discussed it on the floor of the house. It is well known to all of the members, and I will content myself with the reiteration of the remarks of our distinguished speaker in the Fifty-fifth congress when he said that this was a measure demanded by the American people, and that the members of this house, representing directly the people, should pass this measure and continue to pass it, and knock upon the doors of the senate until it listens to the voice of the people."

Nevertheless, there is too much reason to believe that the present senate will prove as deaf to the popular demand as previous senates have been. The joint resolution has been referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and there it is likely to remain.

There is, however, a way in which the reluctance of the senate to change the methods of electing its members can be overcome. The Constitution wisely provides that upon application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Such resolutions have already been adopted by nearly the required number of legislatures, one of the latest to do so being that of Nebraska. This Nebraska resolution was presented to the national house of representatives on the day following the passage of the joint resolution above referred to, and in accordance with the usual custom a circular message was also sent to the legislatures of the other states informing them of the action of the Nebraska legislature, and this message was received in Denver a few days ago. Colorado is, as we are informed, one of the states that have already adopted such a resolution for a constitutional convention.

The facts here stated show sufficiently that the movement in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is no longer partisan or sectional. It is, as Mr. Corliss said, a measure demanded by the American people. The only obstacle in the way of its accomplishment is the stubborn opposition of the United States senate, many of whose members could never have reached their present position under a system different from the one now in force, while the theoretical argument in favor of the continuance of the plan of election by state legislatures comes from those who distrust the people and are ever desirous of keeping the public power in the hands of a clique or coterie which may be influenced to do something else than what is desired by the people at large.

## BEET SUGAR STATISTICS.

SOME recent statistics published by the department of agriculture are of local as well as general interest.

The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season of 1901-2 has aggregated 185,000 tons. There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902, including plants at Greeley, Eaton and Fort Collins, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

The number and aggregate capital of the present and prospective plants by states include the following:

Arizona, two, \$1,500,000.  
California, five, \$3,300,000.  
Colorado, seven, \$5,000,000.  
Idaho, one, \$500,000.  
Montana, one, \$500,000.  
Oregon, one, \$500,000.  
Utah, three, \$2,500,000.  
Wyoming, two, \$1,500,000.

These figures show the rapid growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States, and they also indicate very clearly that Colorado has already assumed the position of leadership in this industry. It will be noticed that Colorado now has a larger number of factories than any other state, and this in spite of the fact that it was one of the latest to engage in sugar-making. The figures presented substantiate the statement made some time ago that Colorado-grown beets contain a larger amount of sugar than those of any other state.

It would be especially unfortunate and foolish in the face of such a showing to adopt any measure that would endanger so promising an industry as this. The sugar beet is grown by free labor, it is grown under conditions that tend towards a high state of civilization, and social organization. It is an industry that can be made a part of our industrial system without harm or danger to any one, and with important benefits to the sections chiefly concerned and the nation at large. The Republican policy of protection could not find a better opportunity than is offered by the sugar beet industry, and no more serious mistake could be made at the present time than to deny protection to this industry under any kind of an excuse.

The beet sugar growers have a right to expect favorable treatment from the Republican party, and from the United States government, and the figures presented both by the local authorities and the national government abundantly support their claims.

Some rather interesting changes in military commands are expected in the near future. The present commander of the Department of the Lakes is General Otis, who will retire on account of the age limit on the 25th of the present month. General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri with headquarters at Omaha has been assigned temporarily to the Department of the Lakes in addition to his own command. It is stated that General MacArthur, now stationed at Denver, will be transferred to Chicago as soon as his successor can be selected, and a Gazette special from Washington says that the present plan is to appoint General Fred Funston to the command of the Department of the Colorado.

## A CRIME AGAINST THE NATION.

THERE does not appear to be any danger that this republic will suffer through the lack of someone to maintain the negative on any question under discussion. In even so simple a matter as the protection of the president from the assault of anarchists, a senator is willing to make himself conspicuous by opposing a law which seems reasonable to 99 out of every 100 Americans, regardless of party.

Senator Bacon's idea is that the president is no better before the law than any other American citizen and therefore there ought not to be made any law which puts him on a different footing from anyone else.

But the president is exposed to unusual danger because he is the president. If Garfield had not been entrusted by his fellow countrymen with the arduous duties of the presidency, including the selection and appointment of many thousands of government officials at home and abroad, he would have been safe from the bullet of the assassin. No one would have killed Garfield on account of individual hatred, because he was a good, peaceful and kindly man. The assault made upon him was due entirely to his official acts, done in the discharge of his official duties. So with President McKinley, the blow which ended his life was aimed not at the individual, for his generous, kindly and honorable character would have exempted him even from the hatred of the anarchist, but it was aimed at the official head of the nation, the representative of the law against which anarchy has declared its warfare.

It is only fair and right, then, that the people should enact special laws to protect the president from the special danger to which he is exposed as the representative of the people, and that they should provide proper punishment for the violation of those laws.

It is also true that the evil resulting from an attack upon the president is much greater and more far-reaching in its consequences than comes from an assault upon a private citizen. The interruption of our governmental affairs, the change of national policy, the disturbance of our entire business and industrial world, are some of the things that would be likely to come from the assassination of the president, and such things as these are among the objects of such crimes. Deploable as the death of any private citizen might be, it could not possibly entail the serious consequences to the whole nation that might easily come from the death of the president.

For these two reasons, therefore, if for no others, it is entirely proper that a law should be enacted by congress making the assassination of the president of the United States a different crime under the law from a murderous attack upon a private citizen. It is a different crime, in fact, and a much more serious one.

## UNNECESSARY FEAR.

SO much has been said and written lately about the danger of tuberculosis and the necessity for the observance of proper sanitary precautions on the part of those affected by this disease and their associates, that there is danger of a wrong idea in the public mind that may lead to regrettable consequences.

Dr. John Inglis, well known in this city, recently wrote a communication to the Journal of the American Medical Association in which he said:

The recent agitation in California shows a growing tendency to make the life of a tuberculous patient miserable. It is said to be done in the interests of the people and for the good of the states that are to bar these unhappy victims. But in fact it is due to nothing less than what may be called tuberclephobia. Physicians are to a great extent responsible for this. There are too many exaggerated statements about the contagiousness of tuberculosis. Here is a city built up almost entirely by its fame as a health resort for lung patients; also because no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet it is a fact that there are hundreds of people in Colorado who came for their health, have regained it and taken up permanent residence, who now advocate the passage of laws restricting others from regaining their health in the same way. A young man from the east went to New Mexico over a year ago. He arrived in a town where he found the people so afraid of a consumptive that it was with the greatest difficulty he secured boarding, and he was unable to find a place in the town where he could rent a room permanently. Disheartened and discouraged he turned eastward again, only to die. Such fear is nothing short of criminal. It seems to me that the medical profession at least should be the friend of the sick. Even consumptives are entitled to some rights.

The plan suggested of isolating them in colonies like lepers is both inhuman and uncalled for. If there is anything depressing to the mental condition of a consumptive it is in being thrown into constant contact with so many other in his own state. Whatever may be the legal right of a state to shut the citizens of other states out from its natural advantages (though we doubt the legality of it) there can be no question about the inhumanity of such a law.

Any physician knows that tuberculosis is neither contagious nor infectious as the ordinary layman understands those terms. Yet we meet with people who will walk a block out of their way to keep from passing one of these poor victims. A few days ago I was called to see a man who works at one of the hotels in this city. He had a severe cold and an accompanying cough. His first question was: "Do you think I could have caught consumption?" I inquired how. "Well," he said, "there were some men stopping here who had it." I found out that the men referred to had stopped at the hotel over night, and my patient had an idea he might have taken it from them as he would smallpox. No word but "panic" expresses the present attitude toward this disease in some quarters.

Dr. Inglis speaks approvingly of Colorado Springs as a place where no useless restrictions have been placed upon invalids. Yet even here instances might be cited where wholly unnecessary hardship and wrong have been inflicted because of unreasonable and unscientific fear.

There is need of better and more exact public knowledge upon this subject.

It is not surprising that Japan should feel extraordinary pleasure in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. Its conclusion not only makes it possible for Japan to continue the struggle against Russian aggression in northern China in a way that was not possible before, but it raises Japan in dignity as a nation to a degree never before attained by her. So far, however, the Japanese seem to realize the necessity for bearing themselves with dignity under the circumstances, and thus far the British have had no cause to be ashamed of their new ally.

## SUGAR AND MORALS.

THE ALACRITY with which eastern sentimentalists are ready to sacrifice western sugar interests to pay the "moral duty" to Cuba, reminds one of the willingness with which Artemus Ward offered his wife's relations on the altar of his country. Some of the people and many of the newspapers of the east are evidently willing to go to any lengths to convince the Cubans that we love them as our own, so long as no eastern interests are injured thereby.

Also we are expected to admit that the demand of the western sugar growers is selfish and immoral, and that we of the west ought to be not only willing but eager to be offered up for the benefit of eastern trade and manufactures. The fact that the Republican party is committed to the policy of protection and that specific and definite promises have been made to the sugar beet growers is entirely overlooked.

Now so far as the question of morals is concerned it does not seem that it is any worse for the people of the west to advocate and to work for something that very greatly concerns their business interests than it is for the people of the east to try to get the Cuban tariff lowered in order that they may buy sugar a little cheaper and have a little larger market for their manufactures. But it certainly is a question of considerable moral importance whether the Republican party and the Republican administration is going to keep its word towards the western beet growers and the western sugar makers, and protect them from cheap tropical labor, as it expressly agreed to do.

If the country has a moral duty towards Cuba that has not already been discharged a dozen times over, let it meet the obligation honorably, but let it not be made an excuse for violating promises to our own citizens. Let the nation not put itself in the attitude of wrongfully taking money from the west in order to be generous in its charity towards Cuba.

## PUEBLO.

NO one can count himself to be acquainted with what is going on in the state unless he is conversant with the progress at Pueblo. In no other part of the state are such large sums of money being spent in ways that are directly productive of immediate results. As a result of the improvements and additions inaugurated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company there is not only an immense increase in the pay roll of that corporation and its business, but every class of business and industry in the city feels the impetus and is making rapid strides forward.

A little folder recently issued by one of the leading business houses of that city gives in succinct form some of the main facts in relation to the city and what is being accomplished by it, and the facts therein stated are of sufficient interest and importance to warrant their reproduction here.

Pueblo, Colorado, is 120 miles south of Denver; 625 miles west of Kansas City; 4,672 feet altitude; estimated population, 45,000; death rate, 9% per 1,000; five railroad systems; largest earning station on the D. & R. G.; third on the Santa Fe; 10,000,000 tons of freight handled in 1901; \$13,000,000 paid for freight; 97,000 cattle received at stock yards, 73,000 sheep, 21,000 hogs; 16,500 wage earners in the city; \$13,300,000 pay roll; 220 manufacturing; did a business of \$45,000,000 in 1901; 32 wholesale and jobbing houses, their trade reaching \$8,000,000; three smelters, employing 2,700 men; steel works employing 4,000 men; railroad companies, 2,300 men; 507 business houses; 45 churches and church organizations; 13 newspapers and publications; one public library, with 14,000 volumes; Andrew Carnegie has given \$60,000 for library building; 15 public schools; 163 teachers; 5,941 children enrolled; \$103,000 paid in 1901 for teachers' salaries; amount per capita for each child, \$17; one flourishing business college; seven miscellaneous schools and colleges; five banks, with \$7,255,000 deposits; 19 hotels; 13 hospitals, asylums, homes, etc.; three theaters and places of amusement; two sanitariums; one brewery; nine parks and boulevards; 25 miles of street car lines; street cars carried over three million passengers in 1901; 100 miles water mains; one telephone system with 1,600 subscribers; one electric light plant; total valuation of property, \$13,352,000; bonded debt, \$216,000; park and district bonds, \$98,500; outstanding warrants, \$102,000; outstanding warrants will be paid by present city council, or during next 12 months; tax levy, 41 8-10 mills; revenues of city, \$382,000; \$57,000 paid out for public improvements in 1901; over \$400,000 will be paid in 1902 for sewerage; city covers an area of 7,500 acres of land.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Business good in all branches of trade; merchants carry full lines and are generally prompt in meeting their obligations; real estate is advancing in price, but is, perhaps, cheaper now than it will ever be again; 440 houses were erected in 1901; three times this number, it is estimated, will be built in 1902; all business and residence houses are occupied, and from 800 to 1,200 four, six and eight room cottages could be let at once and at a fair rental; bankers say deposits are increasing; plenty of money in circulation, and everything, financially speaking, is on the upward trend; Pueblo is the seat of the Colorado asylum for the insane, with 506 patients; one of the largest brick and tile works in the country is located here, employing 550 men; also three of the largest smelters; output of these nearly \$25,000,000 annually; the steel plant, already gigantic in size, will expend from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in improvements; these improvements are now under way, and, when completed, the works will be the most extensive and best equipped of any similar plant in the world; their wire mill covers 11 acres and is double the capacity of any other similar mill; the Rio Grande and other railroad companies will spend from two to three million dollars for improvements; new zinc smelter will employ 1,000 men; new pressed brick plants will employ 150 men; a steel wheel and wagon company, with an annual product of 5,000 wagons; the street car, electric light plant, telephone system and water works will increase their facilities for serving the public as rapidly as they are demanded; new stock yards costing more than \$100,000 are now in course of erection, will increase in importance each succeeding year; Pueblo's geographical position, supplemented by five trunk lines of railways, traversing countries rich in stock and agriculture, will make it a great live stock and packing center; a new wax match factory, the only one in the United States, is now in operation, Pueblo is the county seat; while the city's material resources are principally drawn from its industrial and manu-

facturing interests, much of its financial strength is derived also from the surrounding country; there are 40,000 acres of agricultural or irrigated lands; this land produces every crop that can be grown in this altitude, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, alfalfa, etc.; 44,000 tons of alfalfa produced in 1901, valued at \$264,000; 12,000 sheep, valued at \$36,000; 33,000 cattle, valued at \$760,000; 1,200 hogs, valued at \$3,000; grazing land embraces more than 500,000 acres; 3,850 acres in orchards; 3,550 apple trees bearing; total assessed valuation of property, \$27,000,000; tax levy, 9 5-10 mills; county debt, \$350,000; outstanding warrants, \$151,000; 64 school houses in county outside of Pueblo; 60 teachers; 12,228 children of school age in the county; 7,191 instruments filed for record in 1901. The future of Pueblo is assured beyond all question. Every indication points to a rapid and substantial growth along all material lines. It affords opportunities for money making that no other western city offers, and promises a speedy return on all judicious investments.

The showing made by these facts and figures is a remarkable one. It is of importance to every resident of Colorado, but it is especially so to the neighboring city of Colorado Springs which has always manifested a friendly interest in the welfare of Pueblo. At the present time, especially, we have the right to believe that the growth of Pueblo will be a very strong influence towards the permanent prosperity of Colorado Springs. The two cities are not and cannot be rivals in any unfriendly sense of the word. Our people are glad to learn of Pueblo's prosperity and to do all they can to assist in promoting its welfare in the same spirit that we know would be shown to us under like circumstances.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

THERE are always plenty of members of congress who will oppose on grounds of narrow economy anything that tends to the general welfare of the country and this is especially so when the matter is not one that concerns their own immediate and personal interests. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be objection to the continuance and extension of the free-mail delivery in the rural districts, but it would be hard to find any good or sufficient argument against the system which has been so successful in operation and has been so eagerly welcomed and approved by those whom it is intended to benefit.

That the general intelligence of the people is a benefit to the nation and may properly be made the object of governmental care and expense is so well established as a principle of the American republic that it is no longer subject to argument. And it is of equal importance that the government should do what it can within reasonable limits to promote contentment, morality and high standards of living among its people. The population of the rural districts are especially worthy of attention for two reasons: they are so situated that they cannot of themselves maintain that constant touch with the life of the nation that is possible in the more thickly populated cities, and they are particularly valuable to the government as citizens. Besides that, the work done in the rural districts is of the utmost importance to the nation and it is directly for the national advantage to make country life as agreeable as possible.

It is not fair and it is not right that special favors should be shown to the people of any class or section. The residents of the cities should not be taxed to give exceptional advantages to the farmers. But, on the other hand, the people of the country have a right to expect the same treatment from the government that the city people receive, and the mere question of additional cost should not decide the matter against them. The application of this principle is seen in the school system. It undoubtedly costs more per capita for the child in the country school house than for the city child, but both are entitled to an education and the state feels that neither must be neglected. The same principle applies to the rural mail delivery. It costs more to get the newspaper or the letter to the farmer and the farmer's wife and the farmer's children, but they need them more, and the nation is doing an injustice to no one in seeing that they are served wherever it is reasonably possible to do so.

When the system of rural delivery was introduced by the postoffice department it was with the understanding that it was in the nature of an experiment, and that if it was successful it would be gradually extended to cover a larger area of territory. The experiment has been tried and it has been found to be even more successful than was expected by its founders. There should be no hesitation in carrying out the original purpose. The rural mail delivery should be extended as rapidly and as far as it is possible to do so.

Considerable interest is being aroused in Colorado in the matter of the international dam at El Paso, Texas. So far as the dam itself is concerned, it is not a matter that Colorado cares about one way or another, but the interesting part of it to us is that it involves the question of the right of a state or territory to take water from a stream for irrigation purposes against the wishes of those farther down its course. In this case it is the New Mexicans that are diverting the water, and it is the people of old Mexico that are claiming the water for their own fields and orchards under the pretense that the navigability of the river is being destroyed. If New Mexicans were deprived of the use of the water, the next step would probably be to endeavor to shut off Colorado from using any of the water from this stream, and this case also has an important bearing on the similar controversy over the waters of the Arkansas river, now in dispute between Colorado and Kansas. The whole matter is one that should be settled by the supreme court of the United States as soon as possible, and it will be a constant source of annoyance and vexation until it is settled.

It is a good plan for the United States army authorities to establish a post especially for the care of invalid soldiers, but this post might much better be established in Colorado than in Nebraska. The conditions at Fort Logan would be especially favorable for such a post, and they would be even better near the foot of Cheyenne mountain at or near the place which was gaining so rapidly in favor as a summer camp ground when the outbreak of the war with Spain sent all the soldiers into active service. Both in summer and in winter the Colorado climate surpasses that of any other part of the country, and it is much to be regretted that the government did not take advantage of this fact in selecting the site of the invalid camp.

Michigan congressmen are taking the lead in the fight for beet sugar. As usual, the influence of Colorado is reduced to next to nothing for the reason that her representatives and senators belong to the minority party and are of use only in voicing a protest concerning a question that has passed out of the domain of practical politics.

## How the Soldier is Made at West Point.

From the beginning, the utmost importance is attached to proper breathing without which there can be no physical excellence. At the beginning of each drill the men are required to devote several minutes to inhaling and exhaling their lungs. They breathe slowly and deeply, inspirations being through the nostrils, and expiration either by nose or mouth. Holding the breath until it can be no longer held is absolutely harmful. Inhalation must be accompanied by any part of an arm or shoulder deeply, such as raising the arms laterally, while that part of an exercise which tends to contract the walls of the chest should be accompanied by exhalation, as lowering the arms, laterally from the shoulders or from overhead. When exercise is followed by labored breathing, it is a frequent cause of injury to the heart of the soldier. The soldier should be breathing calls for immediate and absolute rest, which is best obtained by lying flat on the back, with arms and legs outstretched.

Exercising is never permitted immediately before or after a meal, digestion being considered much more important. During the exercise water should not be taken in small sips, but merely rinsing the mouth is recommended. After exercise, the body must return to its normal condition before any other activity is undertaken. During exercise, wear soft canvas shoes, loose trousers, gray flannel shirts, woolen socks to the skin being considered indispensable. Bathing is ordered in connection with exercise, for no man who merely cleanses the surface of his skin can be expected to possess a clean "sweat." A bath after a "sweat" accomplishes the flushing of the millions of perspiration ducts in the body. Though a cold bath is not generally preferred for healthy men, it is impossible to lay down an inflexible rule. All depends on the condition of the individual, and he alone can be the judge. Any bath that leaves the bather in a state of mental depression and mental lassitude should be avoided, as only that bath which leaves one better in mind and body is beneficial. For cleansing the body a warm bath, with plenty of soap, is advised. For stimulation, a cold plunge bath of short duration, followed by a dry body, is best. This latter bath must be followed by a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel. Where neither is possible, a sponge bath with tepid water, followed by a brisk rubbing, is the one to use. In this connection, bathing the stomach by drinking water freely, both at rising and retiring, is strongly recommended to all.—(Lieutenant H. J. Koehler, U. S. A., in Success for March.

The Forecast of a Great Revolution. For more than 1,000 years, ever since mankind received the great impulsion of the opening up of Germany, humanity has pushed westward in its hunt for metals, even as the Greeks and Phoenicians did of yore. During those thousand years Europe has remained the chief seat of metal production and of industry, while commerce has flowed from east to west across Asia and Europe, whether by land or sea, substantially as it had done since Stone Age merchants brought jade axes from China to the Alps. The discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope ruled the Levant, but the same effects of trade did not greatly vary.

About five years ago these conditions were suddenly reversed. American mines began underselling European mines; and American industries, European industries, so that instead of the commercial movement continuing, as of old, from east to west, it seems not improbable that the existing economic system may be split asunder.

Russia has attempted to overcome the barrier of Central Asia and has failed. It is certain that within no measurable time can freights across Siberia compete with freights across America, or by sea, therefore, the mass of the two eastern continents may divide somewhere near the Pamirs, and the severed members may gravitate toward a preponderating reservoir of energy collecting within the United States. Then traffic, instead of moving from east to west, would separate. Like the rivers on the table land of Turkistan, and flow in opposite directions, both east and west, to meet at the heart of a universal economic system in the western continent. Such events, should they occur, would be unprecedented, and their effects consequently transcend the bounds of nations and continents. A stable equilibrium might be attained, or disintegration might ensue. No body can form an opinion. This much, however, may, perhaps, be hazarded. Reasoning from history, the shock to existing institutions and nationalities would probably approximate in severity any crisis through which civilization has passed, not even excluding the fall of Rome.—(From "War and Economic Competition," by Brooks Adams, in the March Scribner's.

## The Foolhardy Pessimist.

A pessimist is his own worst enemy. He refuses to walk in the light, but willingly shuts his eyes to the progress of civilization and to the beauty of the universe, and his care to the joyous sounds of life and to the music of nature, and turns away from everything that would prove to an unbiased mind the falsity of his creed.

Though Fortune has showered her gifts upon him, though he may possess every advantage that wealth and education can give, though he be young, healthy and vigorous, the pessimist looks only for shadows. Is it any wonder that he sees only shadows? Looking only on the dark side of things, is it strange that he sees only the wrong side?

"The flowers, the trees and the green earth smile at him in vain. 'A low whisper of the wind among the trees, the rhythmic melody of the brook as it ripples over its pebbly bed, the glad trill of the birds, the myriad voices of love and life cannot reach the brain of one anaesthetized by pessimism.—(Success for March.

## She Has Confidence in Her Customers.

Possibly the youngest proprietor of a successful business in the United States is Mary Elizabeth Evans, of Syracuse, New York. She is 15 years old and sells more candy than any six of the other retail dealers in Syracuse. She prepared the way for her triumph by having a booklet printed, which consisted of testimonials from physicians who had bought her candy. Another of her original plans was a show case in which all customers helped themselves, in the case were neat boxes of candy, and at one end were double doors. Swinging from one of the doors was a sign which read: "Open these doors. Take what you wish. Leave price of goods taken. Make your own change from my till." Trust to the customers' honesty. This girl has remarkable business ability, and has great confidence in her patrons.—(Success for March.

ARTICULARLY terrible seems the tale of Mrs. Robert Fulton Foster, one of the Park Avenue hotel victims. Although possessed of great wealth, she had no business life of fashion, and she devoted her income to philanthropies, the chief of which was ameliorating the condition of prisoners.

But she did Mrs. Foster expend her money unstintedly, even, it is said, in giving up some of her own warm clothing, at times, to shield a shivering wretch, but she was intrusted by others with the care of the poor, and was justly used for deserving unfortunates. Thus, she had become widely known as the "Tomb's Angel," although her name was never mentioned in connection with the cemetery, and when she had been the recipients of heavenly reward of her death, the most unkind among them shed tears in un-

Woman: I would have valued through the years the opportunity to have a career, to look for a better time, the art of "fitting" to one's surroundings. I say thank you for the financial reverses or death visits that come and it becomes necessary for me to go back to school for my education and energy to earn a salary. In my first enthusiastic pride in the assurance that she is capable of doing a wage-earner, she shuts out the words she needs, she roars like a lioness.

As time goes on, however, the novelty wears off and if the woman has not the meantime learned to use the gift that is to be hoped she has, that of the gift of her own time, she has many an employer hours. For instance, her employer falls to say "please," his manner is brusque and not at all like the one she has known hitherto, in the

the little things which reveal character. In every business the caretakers of persons are at a premium for employment. There are always on the lookout for successful persons who are not content with the details often keeps one's place in business. Yet, nothing can be considered small by one who starts out with the intention of making a success of what is undertaken.

When people seeking employment often refuse because they are not content with the small scraps of material that make all the difference between profane make and loss. It will not answer to say, "There's not enough" or "There's not enough time." Every business counts—and every painstaking endeavor is a priceless assistance to the endeavoring to make a way for them.

agreement among men in high places followed immediately after, as if to illustrate the shallowness of this particular occasion. Two United States senators in the course of a debate exchange the lie and counter-blow, the mild tickering of the D. R. sink into insignificance by comparison. Are women excitable? Yes, the words of the immortal Mrs. Foxworth deny that women are foolish. God Almighty made them matchless men!

One criticism still applies to the A. R.—not to its members, but those of them who are not members.

"South says, in one of his letters, I have told you of the Spantard who always puts on his spectacles when about to deliver a sermon. He is a very good man, but overtries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyments and pass away my troubles in as small a compass as I can." Not a bad thought for the coming year.

It is no use to grumble and complain. It is just as cheap and easy to rejoice. When God sends out the weather at a handsome rate.

Why reprove his choice.

—James Whitcomb Riley

This actual occurrence illustrates the culture of the Boston housemaid. My maid came to me this morning and said, "Would you kindly tell me how to speak 'physiognomy'? I am confused between 'I and' and 'I am sending my photograph home' and I wish to use the word." (Christian Register.

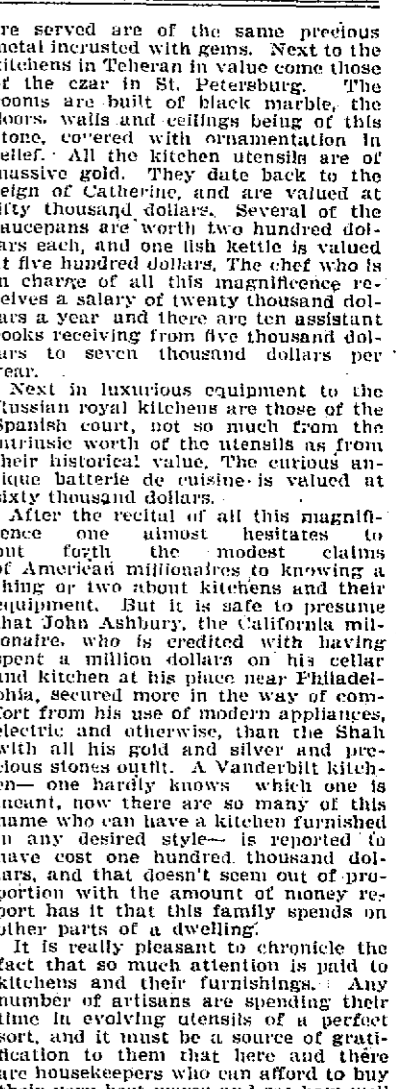
skirt in connection with large diamond of lace and fillet. The blouse closes with a row of cockades running down the front, diminishing in size from the collar. This idea is repeated in double

an ideal delicacy, match the lining to the odors, and that lovely daintiness of person, which is so noticeable where ever it exists, is detected at once.— (Exchange.

those of the Shah of Persia whose culinary equipment is valued at more than five million dollars. Even the simplest of the kitchen utensils is of gold, and the dishes on which the royal meals

"Now Edward, the best portions of the fowl are for the guests, so what are you going to say when I ask you what you will have?"

"Just a few of the feathers, please."



Quite one of the smartest features of

**“IF ACCUSED** of cruelty in daily life we should probably resent it indignantly, yet every time a person inflicts an evil upon his household or upon his fellow-workers he is treating them cruelly. Most of us are guilty, at times, and we never stop to think that our innocent victims are utterly defenseless. Consider how quickly all members of a family suffer when one brings his depression to the breakfast table; how easily good spirits are quenched by one person's moroseness; how readily an atmosphere of nervousness, of ill-nature, of physical pain, makes itself when there is no effort at self-control.”

monize better with the tone and character of those leaves: neither are their branches anything like so unwidely or unwisely as holly is apt to be. Holly, by its very nature, will sell as well in a mass, in bowls or tall jars, as in a pot, in pottery or metal. Fruit forms a prominent part of the decoration of our winter dinner table. California is providing us with some really splendid pears. Persimmons and poncleuses are both very beautiful and very desirable. In general, however, the greater novelty of the two.

Pines, bananas, guinees and poncleuses we know now almost as familiarly as we know our own apples, but the mustard apple, though not a new variety, is still sufficiently novel to have gained a curiosity, and lychees, too, have gained much in popularity of late.

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